The Hebrew.

וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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THE DEVILS OF MORZINE.

Except that it is out of the way of travelers, there is little difference in the circumstances of Morzine to those of other Savoyard valleys. The life and customs of its inhabitants are those of similarly isolated districts. Its people are even counted rich in contrast with the people of other communes in Haute Savoie. The parish numbers over two thousand souls, who are chiefly occupied in herding cattle, and are almost nomad in their habits, moving from pasture to pasture with their flocks as summer-tide ebbs and flows. The principal hamlet is about three thousand feet above the sea-level; not so high as Chamouni, but the climate is more severe; for the valley opens to the north, and admits chiefly the "bise," a wind that acts notably on the nervous system whenever it prevails. South winds and heat bring clouds that hang sluggishly about the pine forests and limestone crags, and keep the valley chill, so that no fruit trees and few vegetables thrive there; yet the health of the people is not deteriorated. Hardly any fevers prevail; there is no cretinism, and the goitre never assumes large dimensions. Though marriages within degrees prohibited by the Roman Catholic Church are in large proportion, there are hardly any deaf and dumb, or blind or deformed persons. The villagers are intelligent, and their honest, frank and religious character strikes strangers who come among them. Dr. Constans, the Government commissioner, sent to investigate the epidemic that has now distracted Morzine for eight years, says of the population:—"Ills ont un air grave et serieux qui semble un reflet de l'apre nature qui les entoure, et qui leur imprime une sorte de cachet particulier qui les ferait prendre pour les membres d'une vaste communante religieuse; leur existence en effet differe pen de celle d'un couvent." There was little then in the circumstances of the place or people, except perhaps the dominance of religious ideas, to account for the events that startled the medical and religious world of France. The parish priest, though he may have had some old fashioned notions, had proved himself for many years a good and respectable pastor. Since 1707 there had been talk of sorcery. Tradition reported that in that year Morzine had been afflicted by spells, but that was an idea of the past. Year after year the young men emigrated to the plains in search of work, and brought back to their homes a fair share of money and new lights. The elders fed their flocks and cultivated their coarse and scanty rye; the women bore many children; the parish was quiet and noted for the intelligence and sober piety of its community. The worst said of the people was, that they loved lawsuits, and were obstinate in their quarrels. In the spring of 1857, the village being in its usual quietude, Peronne Tavenier, a child ten years old, was engaged in eager preparation for her first communion. She was exceedingly intelligent and sweet-tempered, and a sort of favor had been made in admitting her sooner than her comrades of the same age, to the mystery of the Eucharist. Religious thoughts occupied her, she says, night and day, and she could speak of little but her joy in the prospect of the event that was at hand. One day, it was the 14th of March, as she came out of church after confession, she saw a little girl fall into the river, and felt strange fright and uneasiness at the sight. A few hours afterwards, as she sat at school, she suddenly sank down on the bench, and had to be carried home, where she remained as one dead for some hours. Three or four days later the same thing happened to her in church, and, afterwards, the attack recurred frequently wherever she might be. Again, in April, as she and another child, Marie Plagnat, kept their goats on the hill-side, they were both found insensible, clasped in each other's arms. They were carried home, and after an hour, Peronne awoke and asked for bread, which, however she could not eat. After that the seizure became more frequent, and both children were attacked five or six times a day. Symptoms that strangely impressed the bystanders began to manifest themselves. The little girls in their trance used to raise their eyes to heaven; they sometimes stretched out their hands and appeared to receive a letter. By turns it seemed to give pleasure and to excite horror. Then they made as if they refolded the letter and returned it to the invisible messenger. On awakening they declared that they had heard from the blessed Virgin, who had shown them a beautiful paradise. When the missive, as they sometimes averred, came from hell, Peronne used to complain with terror of serpents that were twisted round her hat. Day by day the attacks became more remarkable. The children began to gesticulate, to speak incoherently, to utter oaths, and blaspheme all they had been taught to revere. Their limbs were convulsed, so that three men could not hold Peronne in her fits. In their trances they accused men in the village of having bewitched them. Among other predictions, they announced that two other girls, and Peronne's father would be seized as they were, and that he would die. Their predictions were fulfilled.

One by one fresh cases appeared, more or less different in their phenomena, but tending further to representation of demonical possession as it is described in the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. In eight months twenty seven persons were under the influence of a disease that the local doctors reported to be abnormal and unaccountable. A physician who went to Morzine, and observed some of the cases that had appeared at the epoch, relates thus an interview that he had with one of the "possessed." We omit some details of his narrative, which are repetitions of Doctor Constans' observations quoted further on. "The patient was about thirty years old. She was married and the mother of a family. She was dark in complexion, and of a nervous temperament; her health was good. At the time of my visit she was making preparations for going to Sallenches, a town at some distance, where she was to be sequestered. When I went into her room she was leaning over her baggage. I spoke to her, but she did not reply; soon after her head and upper members became convulsed, and she began to speak in a jerking way. I pinched and pricked her unawares, with a large needle, as she leant against the table, but she gave no sign of pain. Presently she threw herself on the ground, and rolled about and struck at the furniture and floor with extraordinary violence. Her face was red, her throat swelled; she seemed suffocated. I tried again if she were sensitive of pain, but with the same result as before. She continued to struggle and cry out.

"I am from Abondance" (a neighboring parish), said the devil by her mouth. "I was cast into eternal fire for having eaten meat on a Friday. Yes, I am damned," he continued. "Mortuus est damnatus. I must torment the woman, I must drag her with me." Then, leaping up, with one bound, the woman, or rather the devil, cried out, "I died by drowning: the woman must die that way." She rushed out to throw herself into the river, where once before she had nearly succeeded in drowning herself. The strong men could hardly hold her back, though in her struggles she seemed to avoid hurting them. At last she desisted, and leaning against the table, she recommenced her abuse, "Ah! bearded wretch of a doctor," she said, "you want to drive us out of the woman; we fear you not, with your medicines. Come, we defy you! See, you wicked unbeliever, what is wanted is prayers and priests, and bishops, and pious exercises. We are five in this woman. Now there are only two who speak, but it will be very different when she passes into the country where her forefathers are buried, near the church where she knelt innocent: oh, there it is that we will torment her." The fit left her suddenly, as with the other woman I had seen, and without any pause of transition. She passed her hands through her hair, asked her husband to give her some water, and drank a bowl of it. Her replies to my questions were simple and natural. She remembered nothing of what had taken place." It is curious that every Friday she went to the maire and asked for bacon, which she ate eagerly and sometimes raw. Our readers will remember that the devil who possessed her had declared himself damned for having eaten meat on Friday.

France resolved to throw fresh floods of Parisan light on the mountain valley without delay. On the 26th of April, 1861, Dr. Constans, inspector-general of lunatics, arrived at Morzine, determined to restore the due order of a Savoyard commune—

De par science defense a Dieu
De faire miracle en ce lieu.

He found a hundred and twenty cases of "possession." Immediately he applied himself to observe scientifically sixty-four of them. His account is detailed and interesting, and he successfully disposes of some marvelous stories firmly believed by the people. He does not, however, we think, sufficiently account for what he himself admits, by the physical causes he assigns. He gives us a table of the ages and circumstances of the sixty-four possedees that came under his observation. Of them three were children, sixteen were married, and two were widows. Thirty were of various ages, from twenty-five to fifty eight. He puts in a different category four men who were attacked by very similar symptoms. Age, therefore, had little to do with the seizures, nor does it appear that any physical circumstances specially determined or alleviated the convulsive attacks. In some cases they were, it is true, preceded by internal pain, by loss of appetite, and digestive disturbance; but the sick imagination of the "possessed" probably produced sensations that could not otherwise be explained in the excellent state of their physical health. We find a spoonful of water producing "atrocious pain." A woman who imagined herself bewitched by wine given her by one of the suspected sorcers, for a year afterwards daily vomited what she declared to be the same wine, nor could she get rid of its taste. The "possession" appears to have caused impressions peculiar to other disorders, but we cannot find that any known disorder determined the "possession." Dr. Constans notes among other phenomena that, if questioned, the diseased persons replied to the thoughts which they attributed to the questions, and to the objections that they foresaw he would make, but their sayings were always in reference to their dominant idea. The spirits whom they supposed spoke by their mouth seemed generally to have once tenanted human beings, and sometimes related what they used to do on earth, and what they had since done in hell, etc. Dr. Constans describes as marvelous their acrobatic feats; he says, "They turn over and over in one bound, and sometimes leaping like a steel spring let go, they fling themselves back, so that head and feet touch the floor together." "The attack lasts," he continues, "from ten minutes to half an hour; the pulse is not quickened, but rather becomes slow and weak, and the extremities grow cold, notwithstanding the violent blows they strike." The extreme regard to decency of the women, and the absence of sensual ideas which were so general in the witch sabbaths and sorceries of earlier times, is remarkable.

As soon as the winter snows allowed, the prefet of the department determined to visit the scene of this disorder. In March, 1864, he went to Morzine, determined to try what plain speaking and common sense could do. He called together in a room some of the women subject to convulsions, and exhorted them quietly to try and return to their former pious and regular habits. They listened attentively until, at a given moment, some chance word excited them. They all fell into simultaneous convulsions and surrounding the prefet, who, our readers will remember, is a very great person in his department, they assailed him with abuse, oaths and blasphemies. They kicked and struck at him, and made as if they would tear him to pieces, and leaping with unnatural strength high in the air, foaming at the mouth, and contorting their bodies as no one had ever seen before. The few gendarmes present tried to help their prefet, but they were overborne. A spectator assures us that the women lifted those strong men as they would have lifted infants, and pinned them against the walls of the room, pressing their nails against the flesh of the men's faces. It is singular that no scratch was inflicted by them, notwithstanding the force they used. Their muscles appeared to be perfectly under the control of the will that possessed them: their pertunatural strength seemed nicely regulated as the soft touch of a healthy finger. With great difficulty the prefet struggled for a time against his possessed subjects; then, at a bound, one after another they all sprang through a window and disappeared. The prefet made little delay in leaving Morzine. We have heard that the calmest and strongest men received an impression of singular uneasiness after having witnessed an attack of these convulsions. A Roman Catholic priest, well used to common illness, has told us that, having been present at a convulsion in one of the Morzine women who had come to Geneva, he was conscious of unusual nervousness for some hours afterwards.

The experience of the prefet did not deter Monseigneur Maginn, who had succeeded Rendu in the bishoprick of Annecy, from visiting Morzine in the course of his pastoral tour. He arrived there in April following the prefet's discomfiture, with the usual suite of ecclesiastics who attend their chief on such occasions from parish to parish. There had been no confirmation in the valley for some years, and the bishop resolved to try the spiritual effects of that sacrament on some of the "possessed." We may say, by the way, that the excellent and enlightened prelate had, throughout, discountenanced exorcisms. He is a man of great firmness and good sense, and up to this date he is one of those French bishops who have not published, in their dioceses, the late encyclical letter from Rome.

There was of course a full attendance in the high mass he celebrated. The bishop was a beloved and venerated object to the people of Morzine, and we can imagine the respect and awe his presence, in full pontifical dress, must have commanded. Much was hoped from the moral effect of his visit and the influence of confirmation; but what that influence produced we translate from the letter of a trustworthy spectator. It was published in the *Union Medicale* of the 2d July, 1864:

"22d May, 1864.

"DEAR FRIEND—I went, after all, on the 1st of May, to see the celebrated 'possessed' at Morzine, and I can assure you I have not lost my time. My imagination could never have conceived so horrible a sight. I was at Morzine, at half-past six in the morning. The ceremony began at seven o'clock. I had not been five minutes in the church when a poor young girl fell at my feet in horrible convulsions. Four men could not hold her. She struck the floor with her feet, her hand and her head as fast as the roll of a drum. Then another was seized, and again another. The church became a perfect hell. Nothing was heard but cries, blows and oaths, and blasphemies, that made one's hair stand on end. It was the bishop's entrance that particularly set all the people agog. Blows with the fists, kicks, spitting, horrible contortions, handfulls of hair and caps flung about, torn clothes, bleeding hands, met everywhere my eyes and ears. The most frightful moments were at the elevation of the host, and at the benediction of the holy sacrament after vespers, as well as when the bishop first appeared. It was so dreadful that the bystanders were all in tears. The victims of the disease, about a hundred in number, seemed to fall into simultaneous convulsions without any previous warning. The noise was perfectly infernal. Within a radius of two yards I counted eleven. The greater number were young girls and women from fifteen to thirty years old. There was a child of ten, five or six old women, and two men. The bishop confirmed some of them, whether they would or no. As soon as he came in front of them they were seized; but by the help of the gendarme and some men who assisted, he put his hands on them, even in the midst of their fearful maledictions. 'Damned carrion of a bishop,' they said, 'why dost thou come to torment us?' They tried to strike and bite him and tear off his episcopal ring (which we have heard was actually trampled under foot). They spit in his face; but it was noteworthy that when the bishop touched their heads in confirmation, they sank down, and remained in a stupor that seemed like deep sleep. During the sermon, when any one was siezed with a convulsion, the bishop stopped, and making the sign of the cross, he said, 'In nomine Christi tace et obmutesce.' The effect was invariably good. Near me was a young and pretty woman of eighteen. She had been married a year, and had been a mother for two months. After having been confirmed, lying in the arms of her father, her brother, and her husband, who all wept bitterly, she cried out 'Ah, damned carrion of a bishop, thou makest me depart. I who was so happy in this body on the earth. How dreadful to have to return to hell.' Then after a pause, 'And I, also, I must go. I must leave this fair body, where I was so well off. But when I go, I have five more, and among them an old devil. It is not to-day that they will depart.' I took the woman by the hand, and questioned her in Latin and other languages but she did not reply. The brigadier of the gendarmes having come forward to stop her talking, 'Ah, carrion of a brigadier,' she criek, 'I know thee, thou art an unbeliever. Thou art a ——, thou art mine.' The brigadier turned pale, and fell back. The gendarmes were all so terrified that every moment they made the sign of the cross. I stayed at Morzine until Monseigneur left, that is to say, till half-past six in the evening. The poor bishop was utterly dispirited. Two or three possedees were brought to him in the sacristy, but he could do nothing. On my return I found one by the side of the road. I questioned her also in foreign language, but she got angry, and replied by a handfull of gravel, which she flung in my face. telling me that I only went once a year to mass, and that I was a busybody."

The complete failure of episcopal influence threw the Government back on the help of medical science. Dr. Constans had, since his first visit, published a report, in which he held out hopes of cure if his advice were strictly followed. He was again commissioned to do what he could for Morzine. Armed with the powers of a dictator he returned there, and backed by a fresh detachment of sixty soldiers, a brigade of gendarmes, and a fresh cure, he issued despotic decrees, and threatened lunatic asylums, and in any case deportation for the convulsed. He fined any person who accused others of magic, or in any way encouraged the prevalent idea of supernatural evil. He desired the cure to preach sermons against the possibility of demonical possession, but this order could not be carried out, by even the most obedient priest. The persons affected with fits were dispersed in every direction. Some were sent to asylums and hospitals. and many were simply exiled from the Chablais. They were not allowed to revisit even for a day their homes except by very special favor. The existing health of the exile is, of course, not well known, but we have heard of many who have attacks even now when they are far from Morzine. Four or five who were unfortunately kept together in an Annecy hospital, set on the chaplain, a priest who attempted to exorcise them, and ill-treated him after the fashion in which they had dealt with his bishop. Whether fear has helped to stay the spiritual plague, as undoubtedly fear helped to produce it, remains to be proved; at present the urgent pressure put by the French Government on the people of Morzine seems to have scotched the snake. There have been no cases of convulsion for four months.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE BOERS AND THE BASUTO KAFFIRS.

The engagement of the 20th of June at Verkeerde Vley was brought on entirely by accidental circumstances, and the result shows what can be done by a few men showing only ordinary pluck. It seems that early in the morning Mr. Willem van Zijl, field-cornet of the Kaffir River ward, left the Boer camp with about 200 men for the purpose of patrolling the country; and, riding about all day, many got tired or afraid, and returned to camp, reducing the strength of the patrol to 116 men. Towards the afternoon these men came in sight of a large body of the enemy, mustering, as they assert, about 3,000 mounted men, having in their possession about 75,000 sheep, 2,400 head of cattle, and a number of horses, being the plunder of Kearom and the adjoining farms. When the patrol first sighted this force, (they the Basutos) were between them and the laager they had left in the morning, and as there was no possibility of reaching the camp, Van Zijl thought it his wisest course to keep on their skirts, out of range, and, as occasion might offer, to cut off stragglers. Now, to return a moment to the camp. Owing to the desertions from Van Zijl's patrol, during the day there were together about 500 men, not one of whom knew there was so large a Kaffir command, and much of its having been in the Free State and already returning with such immense booty. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, some four or five Kaffirs were seen in the distance on a ridge. The usual bustle then took place; some, as they usually do, when danger is near, commenced singing psalms; other hid themselves in and under the waggons; others were driving in the stock, &c., at a hand gallop, while others actually commenced taking their guns to pieces and washing them out so as to have a good excuse for not leaving the laager. Of these 500 men only about 100 saddled and galloped off in twos or threes to ascertain what was the matter. These few men arriving in this loose and disorderly manner on the top of the range—to use the words of a distinguished officer of her Majesty's service who was present as a non-combatant, and who had ridden up from the camp with them—"were perfectly appalled and astounded at the sight which met their view." The whole flat for miles was apparently covered with mounted men, estimated then in the rough at 5,000, although in the end this was found to be incorrect, as many masses of cattle were at first included in this estimate, the total number of Basutos, from Capt. Brigg's account, being from 2,000 to 2,500 men. Immediately the Basutos saw the small body of men opposed to them they took up a position on a similar range opposite the burghers, with a low valley about 300 yards broad intervening. The burghers, who were fearfully outnumbered, began to cast anxious looks towards the camp, where the commandant-general had remained, and on reinforcements being demanded of him he would not send a man, stating there were not sufficient to defend the camp in case it was attacked. This was undoubtedly the case. The present commando law system allowing a wagon to about every fifteen men, besides many men taking their own wagons, and as none of the wagons used for taking up supplies are ever, or scarcely ever, sent back, the consequence is, the laager becomes too unwieldy to move, and requires the whole force which ought to be employed as a moveable column to defend it. This has been the case ever since the war commenced, and hence arises one of the great causes of the want of sucess. In the war of 1846 and 1847, under the command of Sir A. Stockenstrom, we hardly ever saw a wagon. We used to leave them one or two months at a time, with only a pack-horse, enter deep into the enemy's country, destroying everything we could not bring out, and when our coffee, sugar, meal, etc., ran short—do without them, living for months entirely upon the grain and cattle of the enemy. But then, when we returned to the standing camp, we had an excellent organized commissariat, through which we were supplied plentifully and liberally with everything we required, until we started on a fresh expedition. The sooner the commandos return to the good old system of long horse patrols, the sooner the war will be finished. But to return to the ridge and the 100 men. After sending to the camp they became fidgety and anxious, asking among themselves where were their leaders, and who would lead them, when there suddenly appeared amongst them Commandant Wessels, who had been away on two or three days' leave, and was then followed on the outskirts of the Basutos, but perceiving the small body of Boers had made for them at once. Wessels, a wiry-made, smart, dapper little man (the right man in the right place), sprang in front of the men, and shouting, "Follow me," prepared at once to charge on the Basutos. It was an act of extreme daring, and looked like rushing on to certain death, especially as the Basutos made ready at the same time to charge them. Wessels brought his men steadily forward at a gallop to within about 400 yards of the enemy, when he halted, dismounted, and poured in two well-directed volleys. Commandant Roos, with thirty men, remained behind on the ridge. Wessels, as soon as he was mounted, dashed forward again to within about 200 yards of where the enemy had halted in evident astonishment at the hardihood and bravery of this little band. Wessels and his men again dismounted and poured a withering volley into them, and at the same time the 110 men under Van Zijl, who had at length arrived at the conclusion that something was going on in front, charged boldly tho Basuto rear. The Kaffirs, astonished and panic-stricken, quickly turned tail and fled. The cattle with the firing had become quite excited and maddened, and had fairly commenced to go at a run, many Kaffirs being among them whistling and urging them on, so that when the 2,500 Basuto warriors really broke and fled, the cattle became mixed up with them. Young Mr. Holmes, Mr. Lavers, Jun., and Mr. Howell deserve special thanks for their extraordinary bravery in rushing into the thick of the Basutos, and turning the cattle among them, the Basutos firing no end of shots at them at little more than an arm's length, and, wonderful to say, without doing them any injury. It was specially noted by Captain Briggs that young Holmes, after turning the cattle, rode repeatedly into the thick of the flying enemy, passing each time numbers of them until he obtain the chance of killing two or three of the enemy at one shot. Wessels, the commandant, behaved with great pluck, and showed a good deal of skill combined with courage.—*Friend of the Free State.*

WASHINGTON'S LOVE FOR HORSES.—The President's stables in Philadelphia were under the direction of German John, and the grooming of the white chargers will rather surprise the moderns. The night before the horses were expected to be ridden, they were covered entirely over with a paste, of which whiting was the principal component part; then the animals were swathed in body-cloths, and left to sleep on clean straw. In the morning the composition had become hard, was well rubbed in, and curried and brushed, which process gave to the coats a beautiful, glossy and satin-like appearance. The hoofs were then blackened and well polished, and the leopard-skin housing being properly adjusted, the white chargrs were led out for service. Such was theegrooming of ancient times.—*Recollections of Washington.*

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP.—No doubt there are many of our readers who understand this delightful art to perfection; but there are certain conditions of animal economy, even in a state of health, when "tired nature's sweet restorer" refuses to close our lids, and seems pertinaciously to fly from us, though wooed ever so warmly. The most natural and facile method is to place the head in a comfortable position, and then, taking a full inspiration, breathe as much as possible through the nostrils. The attention must now be fixed upon the fact of breathing. The patient must imagine that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils; and the very moment he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory depart, and—he sleeps. The method is strange, but simple, and the experiment will prove its truth.

LEIPZIG.—A FOUNDATION.—A Leipzig paper states that the banking house of H. E. Praut, of Leipzig and Berlin, has appropriated 30,000 thalers for benevolent purposes; each of the three cities of Leipzig, Berlin and Nordhausen, to receive 10,000 thalers, which are to be invested, and the interest annually to be distributed by the respective municipalities, among the poor—one-half to recipients of the Christian religion, and the other half to indigent Jews. The money has been paid over to the respective municipal bodies.

GREAT FIRES ON THE CONTINENT.—The *Europe* of Frankfort states that a destructive fire occurred a few days since at St. George, in the Baden portion of the Black Forest. The church and 20 houses were burnt down in two hours. Thirty families lost all they possessed. A still more fatal conflagration on the previous day destroyed the village of Bengel, near Wittlich, where the church and 180 houses, besides outbuildings, were destroyed, while one man and two children perished in the flames. No less than 1,100 persons were rendered houseless and utterly destitute by this disaster.

INSURANCE.—We call the attention of our merchants and the insuring public in general, to the advertisement in another column, of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of London and Edinburgh. This Company was established in 1809, and has ever proved itself to be one of the most reliable and safest existing. The office in this city is at No. 414 California street.

THE WHAT CHEER HOUSE ROBBERY.—The perpetrators of this robbery have as yet not been detected. If the What Cheer House had been provided with one of J Weighard's (17 Fremont street,) Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, which took the first premium at the late Mechanics' Fair, the robbers would have been foiled in their attempt.

BROKER.—We refer our readers to the card, in another column, of Mr. L. P. Rose, Stock Exchange Broker, No. 617 Montgomery street. All business in his line entrusted to him, will be faithfully attended to.

MOHAMMED.

Mohammed, or Mahomet, the founder of a religion which has spread over a considerable portion of the globe, was born in 670, at Mecca, a city of Arabia, of the noble family of Koreish. Losing his father in his infancy; the guardianship of him devolved on his uncle Abu Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damascus. In this employment he continued till he was twenty-eight years of age when he married Khadijah, a rich widow. He continued to act for some time as a merchant; but a disposition to religious contemplation seems to have attended him from his early youth; and having remarked on his travels the infinite variety of sects, which prevailed, he formed the design of founding a new one. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer; but in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men he framed the celebrated "Koran," or "Book" which he pretended to have received at different times from Heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly assumed the prophetical character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight followers; but in three years the number of his disciples were very considerably augmented. On these he imposed the most marvellous tales, and pretended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass, called Al-borak, and accompanied by the Angel Gabriel. In the tenth year of his mission, he lost both Abu Taled and his faithful wife Khadijah, which so exposed him to the enmity of the Koreishites, that he found it necessary to make a temporary retreat to the city of Tayef. The fundamental doctrine inculcated in the Koran was "There is but one God and Mohammed is his prophet." His proselytes rapidly increased; and as they swore fidelity to him, and proffered their assistance, he adopted the resolution of encountering his enemies with force. Being the more exasperated at this, they formed a conspiracy to murder him: warned of the imminent danger, he left Mecca, accompanied only by Abubeker, and concealed himself in a neighboring cave. Here he spent three days undiscovered, after which he arrived at Medina. It is from this event, called the Hegira or Flight, that the Musselmans compute their time: it corresponds with the 16th of June, 622. Mohammed now assumed the sacerdotal and regal dignity, married Ayesha, daughter of Abubeker, and declared his resolution to propagate his doctrines by the sword. The hopes of booty were thus added to the religious zeal of his partisans; and after many minor exploits with various hostile tribes of the Jewish persuasion, he sent a summons to the principal neighboring princes, particularly Chosrou Parviz king of Persia, Heraclius, emperor of Constantinople, Mokawkas, ruler of Egypt, the king of Ethiopia, and the princes of various districts of Arabia, to embrace his new revelation of the divine law. The more remote and powerful parties gave no heed to him; others, however, submitted; and, having made himself master of Mecca, the Arabs, who regarded it as a holy city, embraced the proffered creed. In the tenth year of the Hegira, Mohammed undertook his farewell pilgrimage to Mecca. On this occasion he was surrounded with the utmost splendor, and attended by ninety thousand, or, as some say, one hundred and fifty thousand friends. This was the last important event of his life. He died soon after his return to Medina, in his sixty-third year. The Mohammedan writers undoubtedly exaggerate the corporeal and mental endowments of their prophet: it is, however very credible, that there was a prepossessing majesty in his appearance, and that he united much natural eloquence with a decisive and enterprising mind. The reverence which the faithful Moslems pay to the prophet, and all that is connected with him in the remotest degree, proves the sincerity with which they believe in his Divine mission. The wonder-loving populace alone gives credence to the fable that Mohammed's coffin is suspended in the air: on the contrary, he lies buried at Medina, where he died; and an urn, enclosed in the holy chapel, constitutes his sepulchre, which is surrounded with iron trellis-work, and is accessible to no one.

The success of Mohammed's imposture during his lifetime, is not more astonishing than the permanence which his doctrines have maintained over one of the fairest portions of the globe, during near twelve hundred years. The Koran is a compound of sublime truths, of incredible tales, and ludicrous events, but the whole is delivered in a pleasing, elegant, and nervous style. That Mohammed, who was rude and illiterate, should compose a book, deservedly esteemed the standard of elegance among the Arabians, without Divine assistance, was considered impossible among his followers, and therefore they believed the sublime composition to be the work of God, as the prophet informed them.

Danubian Principalities.—It is again said that Prince Conza seriously thinks of the emancipation of the Jews, in order to turn to an account, in the interest of the State, their wealth and intelligence. Perhaps he may thus succeed in checking the decay by which these principalities are threatened, despite their exceedingly favorable geographical position on the lower course of the Danube, and the abundant gifts of nature bestowed on them. The Israelites undoubtedly form a sixth part of the population, for according to the very imperfectly kept registers their number is computed at 400,000 souls; and it may be safely assumed that at least half as many are not registered at all, because the Jew there prefers an uncontrolled existence. This will be easily understood when it is considered that the Moldo-Wallachian authorities, from the lowest to the highest functionary, regard the Jews as a means of replenishing their exchequers. For every step a Jew has to take in any matter he has to pay his silver or gold coins. It is therefore by no means wide of the mark if we add 200,000 unregistered Jews to the 400,000 registered ones.—*Presse.* [To this we add that the Jews themselves estimate their number at 700,000.—*N. Y. Jewish Messenger.*]

Singular Suicide.—The Berlin journals give an account of a suicide committed in that city by a young foreigner, who, after drinking a glass of beer and writing several letters at the Cafe Gartner, went to a bathing establishment in the neighborhood, and there blew out his brains in a dressing-closet. On the table were found several letters, one of which, addressed to the proprietor of the establishment, designated the persons to whom the suicide's gold watch and other effects were to be sent, and also requested that his body should be given to any surgeon who might ask for it; but there was not a word to prove his identity or explain the cause of his desperate act.

ABOUT AN UMBRELLA.

We have about done with umbrellas; we have had them borrowed and never returned; we have had them stolen, and we have lost them in railroad cars. Our last, a faded article, a poor one, but our own, honestly obtained, played us false in the last storm of wind and rain. Instead of standing by us as we were running into the wind's eye, it shivered, walloped, turned itself wrong side out, and in a minute was blown out of the bolt ropes. A few tattered rags of silk, looking like the flag of a forlorn hope, a few shreds of shattered whalebone, some jagged bits of steel and a distorted handle, were all that was left of that once loved and trusted *parachute*. We flung the fragments into the gutter and marched off proudly in the pelting rain, drenched, but independent. In our new-born hatred of umbrellas, the following story administered to our mood.

It is now some years since an English gentleman arrived at his lodgings in Pa l Mall, London, with a bright scarlet cotton umbrella in his possession. The article was one in common use in the country from whence he had come, and he had brought it without thought. A few days' residence in an English climate naturally brought use for an umbrella, and he took his foreign acquisition out into the London streets. It answered his purpose; it kept off the rain, and our friend was not particular about the indifferent accidents about color and fabric.

But what could the matter be? Every one turned and stared after him; the crossing-sweepers stood aghast and forgot to beg; if the sun had come out, and Peter Schlemyl had passed without his shadow, the sensation could not have been greater. Then a little crowd gathered at his heels, and people began to talk at him. Some said he was a foreign spy, some said he was a traitor, some thought he was a Red Republican refugee, but all were agreed that he was an exceptionable and dangerous person. The owner of the umbrella, who was a man of plain, common sense, thought that this would never do for a five-shilling umbrella; so he folded up the too remarkable article, submitted to some sprinkling on his way home, returned his umbrella to its stand, and expended a shilling in cab hire to go whither he had intended to walk.

A few days after he was visited by one of the most impudent men of the town, an individual rather fond of being remarkable. An English shower was falling when this guest took his leave, and the owner of the umbrella told him the story, and offered him the loan of it. Our undaunted dandy laughed at his friend's weakness, and sallied forth canopied with the bright crimson. The same sensation. At first our friend delighted in being the object of attention. But the crowd at his heels began to accumulate; the little boys asked him impertinent questions; the cade of the omnibus, always inimical to umbrellas, shouted impertinent observations to him; the crowd pressed upon him; and when people asked each other what was the matter, the guessing answers soon grew to the form of actual assertions. Sometimes he was a ticket-of-leave man; sometimes he was identified with some notorious criminal, of whom the police were in search. The popular hostility was too great for him—he returned the umbrella.

The original proprietor told the story to many, and, among others, to a young man of determined but rather bilious temperament, who did everything, to the paring of his finger-nails or the tying of his cravat, upon principle. He was indignant at the popular tyranny. What was there in the color of an umbrella? There was no moral harm in bright scarlet; he would set himself against the despotism of the mob. He took the umbrella, with all its responsibilities, and he carries it to this day. He always has a little mob of urchins at his heels; he has been thrice in a police office; he has been oftentimes hustled and robbed; twice has his umbrella been torn to pieces, and he has had another made upon the same pattern. He had been fined heavily for a savage assault upon a little boy; and he had grown morose, and, as some say, not quite right to the mind. Scarlet umbrellas have not come into fashion, and he is only less molested because he has become notorious for his folly.

Sugar.—Sugar lies under a ban for injuring the teeth. What shall we say of this? The negroes employed on sugar plantations, who eat, perhaps, more sugar than any other class of people, have most proverbially fine, white, sound teeth, which they retain in old age. But, on the other hand, in England, persons employed in the sugar refineries, who are from their occupation obliged constantly to be tasting sugar, lose their teeth from decay after a few years. A strong solution of pure sugar appears to have no action on teeth after extraction, even after many months, and even when already decayed, the action upon them is scarcely perceptible. But sugar, in combination with a small amount of lime, or alkali, has the property of dissolving phosphate of lime, which is contained in large quantities by the bones and teeth; a circumstance which may explain in some measure the contradictory nature of the facts. Thus the inferior varieties of sugar and treacle, which always contain lime derived from the process of manufacture, and many kinds of confectionery into which lime enters as an ingredient, would be expected to have an injurious action on the teeth, especially if there should be a break any where in the outer coating of enamel. On the other hand, fresh honey and fruits, which contain a large per centage of sugar, but in which it is not likely to occur with lime in combination, are so far above suspicion, that some fruits—as strawberries, plums, etc., which contain much sugar, have even been recommended as aids to the securing of good teeth.—*Field Notes.*

A Studied Insult.—Fured is a very pleasant watering place in the heart of Hungary, much frequented by pleasure, and still more so by health seekers. This year two-thirds of the visitors are supposed to be co-religionists. When lately the band, as usual, played on the promenade, Count Zichy, a member of one of the highest aristocratic families of the country, ordered the band to play the "Hep-hep," evidently intending thereby to insult the Jewish visitors. When the band had finished playing, a Jew who happened to be present threw them a bank note, asking them to repeat the piece for the benefit of the foreigners present, that they might see and hear how the nobility of Hungary amuse themselves. We add that were an English nobleman or gentleman guilty of such a studied insult, he would be banished for ever from all good society. It is only in semi-barbarous countries that such an act can take place.—*English paper.*

Jerusalem.—Since the receipt of the appeal from Palestine, (published in our last, says the N. Y. *Jewish Messenger,*) further letters have been received, depicting in strong language the suffering and alarm which prevail in that unhappy country.

A CHILD SAVED—A WOLF KILLED.

We have heard curious stories from hunters, of the swift judgment inflicted by wolves on any member of a pack who may deceive his companions. They have the power of communicating with each other, and a certain sense of justice due to offenders. The following story is in point:

The settlers of Maine found, besides its red-faced owners, other and abundant sources of annoyance and danger. The majestic forests which then waved, where now is heard the hum of business, and where a thousand villages stand, were the homes of innumerable wild and savage animals. Often at night was the farmer aroused from sleep by a noise without, which told that brnin was storming the sheep-pen or pig-sty, or was laying violent paws upon some unlucky calf—and often on a cold winter evening did they roll a large log against the door, and beating hearts draw closer around the fire, as the dismal howl of the wolf echoed through the woods. The wolf was the most ferocious, blood-thirsty, but cowardly of all, rarely attacking man unless driven by hunger, and seeking his victim with the utmost pertinacity.

The incident here related occurred in the history of Bideford. A resident of that place, Mr. ——, was one autumn engaged in felling trees at some distance from the house. His little son, eight years old, was in the habit, while his mother was busy with household cares, of running out into the fields and woods around the house, and often going where his father was at work. One day, after the frost had robbed the trees of their foliage, his father left his work sooner than usual, and started home. Just on the edge of the forest he saw a curious pile of leaves; without stopping to think what made it, he cautiously removed the leaves, when what was his astonishment to find his own darling boy lying there sound asleep. 'Twas but the work of a moment to take up the little sleeper, put in his place a small log, replace the leaves, and conceal himself among the bushes to watch the result.

After waiting there a short time, he heard a wolf's distant howl, quickly followed by another, till the woods seemed alive with fearful sounds. The howls came nearer, and in a few minutes a large, gaunt, savage-looking wolf leaped into the opening, closely followed by the whole pack. The leader sprang directly on the pile of leaves, and in an instant scattered them in every direction. Soon he saw the deception, his look of fierceness and confidence changed to that of the most abject fear. He shrank back, cowered to the ground, and passively awaited his fate; for the rest, enraged by the supposed cheat, fell upon him, tore him to pieces, and devoured him on the spot.

When they had finished their comrade, they wheeled round, plunged into the forest and disappeared; within five minutes of their first appearance not a wolf was to be seen. The excited father pressed his child to his bosom, and thanked the kind Providence which led him there to save his dear boy. The boy, after playing till he was weary, had lain down and fallen asleep, and in that situation the wolf had found him and covered him with leaves, until he could bring his comrades to the feast; but himself had furnished the repast.

Ancient Schools.—It has been asserted by Martin Luther that he was once whipped fourteen times in one forenoon at school. The old German schools were frightful dens of barbarism. An obituary in one of their school journals, as late as 1782, contains the following singular statement of educational exertions:—"Died, Hamberle, assistant teacher in a village of Suabia. During the 51 years and 7 months of his official life, he had, by a moderate computation, inflicted 911,727 blows with a cane; 124,010 blows with a rod, 20,989 blows and raps with a ruler, 136,715 blows with the hand, 10,236 blows over the mouth, 7,905 boxes on the ear, 1,115,800 raps on the head, and 22,763 *nota benes* (*i. e.* knocks) with the Bible, catechism, singing-book and grammar. He had 777 times made boys kneel on peas, 613 times on a three-cornered piece of wood, and 1,707 hold the rod up; not to enumerate various or unusual punishments which he contrived on the spur of the moment. He had about 3,000 expressions to scold with, of which he had found about two-thirds ready made in his native language, and the rest he had invented himself." Pretty "heavy" obituary notice.

The King and Seidlitz Powders.—On the first consignment of seidlitz powders in the capital of Delhi, the monarch became deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the King in full court, and the interpreter explained to the King how it should be used. Into the goblet he put the twelve blue papers, and having added the water, the King drank it off. This was the alkali, and the royal countenance expressed no signs of satisfaction. It was then explained that in the combination of the two powders lay the luxury; and the twelve white powders were quickly dissolved, and as eagerly swallowed by his Majesty. With a shriek that will be remembered while Delhi is numbered with the kingdoms, the monarch rose, staggered, exploded, and in his full agonies, exclaimed, "Hold me down!"—then rushing from the throne, fell prostrate on the floor. There he lay during the long-continued effervescence of the compound, spirting like ten thousand pennyworths of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death—a melancholy and humiliating proof that kings are mortal.

The King of Wurtemberg and his Plebeian Subjects.—The King of Prussia (says the *Aviner National*) is not the only Sovereign who treats with little ceremony any subject who is not noble. He has been surpassed by his Royal brother of Wurtemberg. The plebeian subscribers to the Royal Theatre of Stuttgart, whose boxes were on the right hand side, have all received notice to pass over to the left, as the King will not have any persons opposite to him but those belonging to the nobility. Previously, on the King's accession, a similar order was given, but a number of rich citizens surreptitiously obtained seats on the privileged side, and by their presence offended the Royal susceptibilities.

Inland Ideas.—A clergyman in the backwoods, who had never seen the ocean, was drawing a simile between some religious tenet and an anchor, and fearing his congregation might not fully understand the use of an anchor, he thus described it: "An anchor is a large iron instrument that sailors carry to sea with them, and, when a storm arises, they take it on shore and fasten it to a tree, and that holds the ship still till the storm blows over."

As flowers never put on their best clothes for Sunday, but wear their spotless raiment and exhale their odor every day, so let your life, free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of the love of God.

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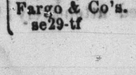

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The Hebrew.

Phils Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Des Juden Rache.

Von Karl Mund.

Sinnt der Schüler einsam über'm Talmud,
Dessen heil'ge Ueberlieferungen
Ihm der Synagoge weiser Rabbi
Glühn'der Rede hatte ausgedeutet,
Süßen Nachklang immer noch im Herzen
Blättert träumrisch er in der Gemora,
Wendet in der Mischna er die Blätter.
Heute aber mag die Seele nimmer
Haften an dem Text, nicht an den todten
Worten mag sie heut, wie sonst, verweilen;
An des Rabbi Lippen hängt allein sie,
Bebend noch von dessen hoher Rede,
Die mit eines gramerfüllten Herzens
Mächt'ger Poesie der greise Meister
Ueber die Verfolgung seines Stammes
Vortrug den ihm anvertrauten Hörern.

Und der Schüler in dem stillen Zimmer
Weiß nicht, wie die Stunden ihm verrinnen,
Weiß nicht, wie die Nacht schon niederdunkelt
Und die Sterne hell und höher aufgehn.

Siehe, durch die trüben Fensterscheiben
Von der Gasse kommt ein fahler Schimmer
Langsam, und an einer dunkeln Mauer
Zitternd streift ein Lichterglanz vorüber.
Ein Geräusch von feierlichen Schritten
Düstern, fast geheimnißvollen Klanges
Dringt an's Ohr des jungen Schrifterforschers.
Nicht erschrickt ihn das Gewirr, er kennt es,
Nebenan wohnt er dem Judenkirchhof;
Nur zu dieser mitternächt'gen Stunde
Darf die Juden heimlich man bestatten.

Nieder blickt der Schüler auf den Talmud,
Nieder tropfet eine schwere Thräne;
Doch noch tief're Schmerzen harrten seiner.
Und im Glauben, eine Bruderhülle
Bringe man hinaus zum ewigen Frieden,
Ringt sich ihm hervor die bitt're Klage:

„Herr, Herr Zebaoth, wo ist Dein Antlitz,
Das Du zürnend wendest von den Deinen?
Bist Du Gott nur über Christenvölker,
Bist Du, noch so strafend, nicht auch unser?
Siehe, Juda's Saame irrt vertrieben
Und zerstreut in aller Selten Länder!
Und, wie vor dem Windstoß in der Wüste
Wirbelnd, flüchtet eine Säule Sandstaub's,
Also vor dem Hauche Deines Mundes
Soll das auserwählte Volk zerstieben?"

Rief's der Jude, schmerzbewegt und rathlos
Ueberblickt er seines Volks Geschicke,
Und die Bürde will ihn fast erdrücken,
Diesem Volk, geknechtet und verachtet
Als ein Lehrer einst voranzugehen.
In durchwachten, endlos langen Nächten
Nahmst Du Herr, ihm fort die Kraft zum Beten,
Denn die Bitterkeit, die Arglist und die
Wilde Schmähsucht, derer, die gekreuzigt
Sehen ihren Heiland durch die Juden
Rissen das Gebet von seinen Lippen;
Edel war sein Herz, doch heiß von Wunden.

Löschen will er nun des Lämpchens Flamme,
Die das niedere Gemach erhellet
Und verrätherisch zur Gasse blicket;
Will sich heimlich zu den Brüdern schleichen,
Die vermeintlich einen Todten tragen
Seinem Haus vorüber nach dem Kirchhof.
Horch! Da tönen polternd schwere Tritte
Und die morsche Stiege knarret draußen.
Aufgestoßen ward des Schülers Thüre;
Vier Genossen schleppen bleich und bebend,
Wirren Haaren mit verstörten Mienen,
Eingehüllt in faltigen Gewanden
In dem Zimmer einen schweren Körper.
Auf vom Pulte springt entsetzt der Schüler:
„Großer Gott! Ihr Brüder, was beginnt Ihr?"

„Unsern Meister traf ein tückisch Messer,
Als vom Lehrstuhl in der Synagoge
Wir nach seinem Hause ihn geleitet!"
Nieder stürzt er zu dem theuren Lehrer,
Und ein Schrei entringt sich seinen Lippen.
Doch der blasse Mund des Meisters regt sich,
Auf schlägt er die müden Augenlieder,
Die das Reich der Schatten schon umnachtet;
Leise, aber liebreich, nicht im Zorne
Spricht der Rabbi seine letzten Worte:

„Klaget nicht und trocknet Eure Augen,
Nicht nach Rache ruft empor zum Himmel.
Sebt, ich fluche nicht der Hand des Christen,
Die das Leben vor der Zeit mir hemmte.
Blinder Wahn hat jene Hand mißleitet,
Eure Rache sei nicht blut'ge Rache,
Eure Rache sei Vergebung, Liebe!" —
Sterbend jetzt verhüllte er sein Antlitz.

Noch der Morgen fand ihn bei dem Todten,
Ihn, den trauernden, den treuen Schüler,
Der die Nacht wahnsinn'gen Weh's verbreitet.
Er erhob sich; ihm im tiefsten Herzen
Leuchteten des Meisters letzte Worte.
Und der Treue, der vordem so zaghaft,
Fühlte eine große Wandlung in sich,
Stark genug sich zu dem schweren Werke,
Seinen wehbelad'nen Volk ein sich'rer
Führer vorzuwandeln auf den Pfaden,
Die im Schicksalsbuche vorgeschrieben,
Seines theuren Meisters blut'gem Schatten
Aufzutreten als der erste Rächer.

Tag's darauf geht er zur Synagoge.
Auf dem Markte saß ein Weib in Lumpen,
Bleich vor Hunger, an der Brust ein Kindlein;
Eines Christen Weib war diese Mutter;
Fleh'nden Blickes sprach aus ihr das Elend,
Ob nicht Einen ihre Noth erbarme;
Achtlos gingen Viele ihr vorüber;
Schritt der Jüngling an dem Weib vorüber
Blickt auf sie und hört des Kindes Wimmern,
Und er reicht, die Blöße zu bedecken
Seinen warmen Mantel jenem Weibe.

Eure Rache sei Vergebung, Liebe!
Und er schritt hinauf die Tempelstufen.

(Für den „Hebrew".)

Die Juden in der Leopoldstadt im 17ten Jahrhundert in Wien.

(Fortsetzung.)

Es ist nicht angegeben, wieviel und welche Bücher die betreffende Kommission als „unentbehrlich für die Juden" bezeichnet hat. —

Ferdinand III. starb 1657 und nach ihm bestieg Leopold I. den Thron. Wie üblich petirten die Juden in Wien wieder um die Bestätigung der Privilegien, und zu Preßburg am 26. August 1659 bestätigte der Kaiser im Sinne seiner Vorgänger Ferdinand II. und III. die Privilegien der Juden. Nichts wies darauf hin, daß unter diesem Kaiser eine verhängnißvolle Katastrophe für die Juden eintreten sollte.

Doch nicht lange und die kommenden Ereignisse warfen ihren Schatten voraus. Im Jahre 1660, am 2. April, starb der Rabbiner Sabbatai Horwitz, beklagt und betrauert von der jüdischen Gemeinde in allen Kreisen. Bald veränderten sich die Verhältnisse auch nach außen hin. Die ehrsamen Wiener Bürger jener Zeit waren sehr unduldsam und wollten es den Juden nicht einmal gönnen, in ihrer Verbannung im Ghetto, zu leben. Diese Unduldsamkeit machte sich nicht allein in Worten Luft und ließ das höhnende „Hep! Hep!" erschallen; man schritt auch zu Thätlichkeiten; man stieß und schlug die Juden und warf ihnen Steine nach. Es kam soweit, daß sich die Regierung genöthigt sah, diesem Unfug zu steuern und am 28. Juli 1661 erging an den Magistrat eine Zuschrift, in der es u. A. heißt: „In massen soll auch dem Rumormeister und Profosen gemessen und strengstens anbefohlen werden, daß sie sich der Juden in billichen Sachen annemben und dieselbe wieder die, so sie muetwilliger weiß belaidigen, schutzen, auch nach gestalt der Sachen die Thäter zu sich in arrest nehmben vnd solches Regierung zur gebührenden Bestraffung anzaigen sollen." — Bald jedoch kamen schwere Zeiten für die Residenz. Wir gedenken nur der Türkenkriege um diese Zeit und müssen hier mit Bedauren eines Zuges der Herzenshärte und der Grausamkeit der damaligen Wiener Bürger gegen die Juden erwähnen. Während sonst in derartigen unglücklichen Zeiten die Menschen aneinanderrücken, um sich gegenseitig zu helfen, und selbst Gegner sich versöhnen, wenn sie von einem gemeinschaftlichen Feinde angegriffen werden, hörte in Wien der Haß der Bürger gegen die Juden nicht auf; im Gegentheil die Verhältnisse zwischen den Bürgern und Juden spitzten sich immer mehr zu und der Haß wuchs. Es kam so weit, daß bei den Aufläufen und Judenhetzen Menschen getödtet wurden. Wiederum sah sich die Regierung genöthigt einzuschreiten und ließ wiederholt Mahnrufe ergehen, die Juden nicht zu belästigen, doch was konnten die Unglücklichen von solchen Regierungsedikten für Erfolg erwarten, wenn dieselben zum Theil von Männern herrührten, die der gleichen Ansicht wie die Bürger waren, die Juden als bloße Landplage zu betrachten.

Mitten in all diesem unsäglichen Elend stand das religiöse Leben in der Judenstadt in vollster Blüthe. Es bestanden als Andachtstätten die große und die neue Gemeinde-Synagogen. Ferner hatten Bewilligungen zu Bethäusern Veit Munk, Jacob Bassewie und Secharja Halewi. Es ist bekannt, daß man in früheren Zeiten nur selten die Konzession zur Errichtung einer Synagoge gegeben hat, da die Kanonischen Gesetze dieses verboten haben. Eigenthümlich genug ist es ein Charakterzug der Juden jener Zeit, daß sie viele Synagogen errichteten, und zwar in den meisten Orten mehr, als man deren bedurfte, und gingen in der Beziehung die Juden in den größten Städten mit dem Beispiele voran. Von den oben Genannten begnügte sich Secharja Halewi nicht damit eine Synagoge zu erbauen, die er übrigens ganz aus eigenen Mitteln auch erhalten mußte, er errichtete neben und in Verbindung mit derselben auch eine Lehranstalt, und zwar eine Art Konvent. In dem Nebengebäude der Synagoge waren die Lehrzimmer und die Wohnungen für die Lehrer und Schüler. Aus dieser Anstalt sind mehrere Jünger hervorgegangen, welche später in würdiger Weise Rabbinatssitze ausfüllten. (Secharja Halewi starb 1664). Es bestanden in der Gemeinde bereits Chewrot (Vereine) für die Todtenbestattung, Krankenpflege und Armenunterstützung, doch hat sich von denselben nichts erhalten. Was die Anzahl der damaligen Juden in Wien betrifft, so läßt sich mit ziemlicher Sicherheit annehmen, daß in dem Ghetto ca. 500 jüdische Familien wohnten, deren Seelenzahl etwa 3000 betrug.

Aus der letzten Regierungsverordnung zum Schutze der Juden vom 22. Juni 1669 geht hervor, daß man am Hofe wenigstens den Juden nicht geradezu feindlich war, daß man mindestens nicht beabsichtete exzessiv gegen dieselben vorzugehen, daß ferner solche unsinnigen Beschuldigungen, wie sie in einer Petition der Wiener Bürger mit dem Titel: „Ursachen, warum die Judenschaft aus Wien auszuweisen wären," vorkommen, Ausgeburten der Phantasien sind. Die Juden werden in derselben der furchtbarsten Verbrechen angeklagt. Raub, Mord, Diebstahl, Betrug, kurz die ganze Stufenleiter der Verbrechen, alle möglichen und unmöglichen durcheinander werden ihnen angedichtet; sie werden sogar angeklagt, christliche neugeborene Knaben gewaltsamer Weise beschnitten zu haben. Das ganze Judenthum überhaupt wird in dieser Anklageschrift von vorne herein und ohne jeden Versuch einer Begründung der größten Monstrositäten und Schlechtigkeiten beschuldigt. Wäre wirklich auch nur der kleinste Theil dieser Anklagen wahr gewesen, so hätte der Hof die Buben längst mit Stumpf und Stiel ausgerottet und sie nicht bis zum letzten Momente beschützt. Daß zumeist lokale Verhältnisse die Hauptrolle dabei spielten, geht daraus hervor, daß man die Juden aus Wien und Niederösterreich austrieb, während man sie in den böhmischen Erbländern ꝛc. ließ. Die hervorragendste dieser lokalen Ursachen war wieder der Krämerneid. Die Bürger sahen sich durch die Juden beeinträchtigt. Man wollte ihre Konkurrenz in Handel und Geschäft los sein, besonders zu den Kriegszeiten, wo die Steuerkraft sehr angespannt wurde und die Geschäfte darniederlagen. Dazu kam dann der Religionshaß, obgleich man zum größten Theil nur die Religion als Vorwand gebrauchte, um der Sache einen Schein von Recht zu geben. Wir wissen nicht, wie groß der Einfluß des Bischofs von Neustadt, Grafen Leopold Kallantsch war, der in Gegenwart des Hofes eine Predigt hielt, in welcher er direkt zur Austreibung der Juden aufforderte. Der Text zu der Predigt war: „Jage weg diese Magd." Genesis 21 und 10. — (Eigenthümlich genug hat man bei solchen Gelegenheiten recht wie zum Hohne, fast immer Texte aus dem alten Testamente genommen, welches doch Niemand anders wie die Juden den Christen gegeben haben. So sangen in Spanien, während die Juden auf den Scheiterhaufen verbrannt wurden die katholischen Priester — Psalmen, und der Hirtenbrief des Erzbischofs von Wien, vom Jahre 1853, in welchem die judenfeindlichen Beschlüsse der versammelten Bischöfe den Gläubigen mitgetheilt wurden, begann mit den Worten Samuels: „Bis hierher hat uns Gott geholfen.") Das Element des Glaubenshasses also fehlte nicht; man wollte mit der Austreibung der Juden auch ein Gottgefälliges Werk verüben und die damals bestandene Inquisitionskommission that redlich das Ihrige dazu, den Glaubenshaß nach unten und oben zu schüren und Bürger und Adel gegen Juden zu hetzen. Beim Hofe entschloß man sich jedoch nicht sofort, die Juden insgesammt auszuweisen und man wollte es versuchen, theilweise das Experiment vorzunehmen, wie das bereits oft schon geschehen war, das letzte Mal unter Matthias im Jahre 1601. Es erging daher am 20. Juli 1669 der Befehl: „Da eine Anzahl Juden von Wien wegziehen solle, so sollen aktive und passive Schulden derselben aufgenommen und der Billigkeit gemäß dabei verfahren werden." Um jedoch nicht die Meinung aufkommen zu lassen, als würde man die Juden ausweisen, weil sie irgend ein Verbrechen begangen haben — woraus deutlich hervorgeht, daß der Kaiser eben nur dem Drucke folgte, der auf ihn von Außen ausgeübt wurde — erging an die Niederösterreichische Regierung ein Erlaß wegen Ausstellung der Päße für die auswandernden Juden (5. August 1669). In diesem Erlasse heißt es unter Anderm: „Also soll die Regierung dergleichen Paßbriefe verfassen, und darinnen auch dieses einverleiben laßt, daß die Juden nicht eben wegen begangener Vbelthat, sondern ums Willen Ihrer k. M. dieselben in deren Erzherzogthum Oesterreich ferner nicht gedulden wollen, fortgeschafft werden." —

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

— Gelegentlich der Feier des 70. Geburtstags eines unserer jüdischen Mitglieder, des Gelehrten Dr. Leopold Zunz, haben mehre reiche und geachtete Mitglieder der hiesigen jüdischen Gemeinde Veranlassung genommen, ein Kapital zur Gründung einer Stiftung, welche den Namen „Zunz-Stiftung" führen soll, zusammenzubringen. Die Zinsen des auf 7800 Thlr. sich belaufenden Kapitals sollen, so lange der Dr. Zunz und dessen Gattin leben, diesen zufließen; nach dem Ableben aber zur Förderung der Wissenschaft des Judenthums verwendet werden. Die Stiftung hat insbesondere zum Zweck, das Erscheinen wissenschaftlicher Werke zu fördern, Bibliotheken zu gründen, zu erhalten und zu vervollständigen, die Lehre der Wissenschaft des Judenthums an öffentlichen Anstalten, als Universitäten u. s. w. durch Unterstützung zu heben, so wie endlich Reisen und andere Unternehmungen im Interesse der Wissenschaften unternehmen.

St. Petersburg. — Die „St. Petersburger Zeitung" bespricht den Verein für Erhöhung der Geistescultur unter den russischen Israeliten. Der Verein bestand kurz nach seiner Gründung am Schlusse des Jahres 1864 aus 175 Mitgliedern, welche hier, in Moskau, Kieff, Kischmieff ꝛc. ihren Aufenthaltsort haben. Seine Einnahmen beliefen sich im letzten Jahre auf 10,000 Rubel; seine Ausgaben, welche hauptsächlich in der Ertheilung von Stipendien an arme Studirende bestehen, betrugen 4500 Rubel. Der Verein eröffnete seine Thätigkeit mit der Errichtung von 3 Committee's. Die Aufgabe des ersten ist die Sorge für Werke, welche zur Verbreitung nützlicher Kenntnisse unter den Israeliten beitragen. Das zweite prüft alle Vorschläge für die Errichtung israelitischer Schulen. Das Dritte hat die Beschlüsse des ersten und zweiten Committee's ins Leben treten zu lassen. Die Nothwendigkeit, den Israeliten den Besuch der Universitäten zu erleichtern, ist von der Regierung erkannt und offen in der ministeriellen „Zeitung für das öffentliche Unterrichtswesen" dargelegt worden. Die Summe von 2500 Rubeln wurde für diesen Zweck bestimmt. Es wird ein Fonds zur Aufbringung der Kosten jüdischer Studenten gegründet werden.

Hamburg, 31. August. Das Riesser-Monument, das auf dem israelitischen Begräbnißplatze vor dem Dammthore seine Stätte finden und das Grab des Dahingeschiedenen schmücken soll, naht sich seiner Vollendung und dürfte dem Vernehmen nach schon in der nächsten Woche aufgestellt werden. Das Denkmal stellt einen Tempel vor, dessen Sockel aus Sandstein 3½ Fuß hoch ist. Die Vorder- und Hinterfronte hat eine Breite von 9 Fuß, die Seiten Ansicht hingegen nur 5 und die Höhe vom Sockel bis zur Oberkante der Krone beträgt 10½ Fuß. Vom Sockel erheben sich 4 runde mit reich verzierten Capitälen versehene Marmor-Säulen, welche die Frontispice-Krone tragen. Auf der vorderen Füllungsplatte befindet sich die Göttin der Wahrheit und des Rechtes. In der rechten Hand hält sie ein Schwert und mit dem linken Fuße zertritt sie den Drachen der Lüge. Die Rückfüllungs-Platte trägt in erhabenen Buchstaben (Blockschrift) die Inschrift: „Dr. Gabriel Riesser." Die beiden Seitenplatten tragen in ähnlicher Schrift den Geburts- und Sterbetag des Verewigten. Dies Kunstwerk einheimischer Industrie ist im Ganzen in fein polirtem carrarischen Marmor ausgeführt, und hat die Herstellung fast ein ganzes Jahr unausgesetzter Thätigkeit in Anspruch genommen.

Hochheim, 18. August. — Die isr. Religionslehrer des Herzogthums sind in die seit neuerer Zeit zur Feier der 25jährigen Regierungs-Dauer unseres Herzogs gegründete Adolphstiftung noch nicht aufgenommen worden. Es geht uns nun aus Wallau die erfreuliche Mittheilung zu, daß sich sämmtliche evangelische Lehrer des Amts Hochheim für Aufnahme der Ersteren in die fragliche Stiftung ausgesprochen und in eben diesem Sinne ihre Stimmen bei der nächsten Montag in Diez stattfindenden Generalversammlung abzugeben entschlossen sind.

Belgrad. — Vor nicht langer Zeit wurde Nachts ein Mädchen von 16 Jahren von ihren Eltern vermißt, welche sogleich alle möglichen Nachforschungen anstellten. Alle Versuche der armen Eltern, ihr Kind wieder zu erlangen, selbst Vorstellungen beim Bischof, daß das noch nicht majorenne Mädchen doch nicht eigenmächtig handeln könne — Alles war vergebens. Am 14. Tamus nun waren die Unglücklichen beim Minister, dem sie die Sache vortrugen mit welchem Erfolg, wird die Zeit lehren.

Turin. — Die jüdische Gemeinde zu Turin ist im Begriff, eine neue Synagoge zu bauen. Auf ihr Gesuch an die Municipalität, ihr zu diesem Zwecke eine Beisteuer zu verwilligen, wie dies bei Erbau der Kirchen stets geschehen sei, erhielt sie 30,000 Lire. Diese Thatsache ist gewiß bezeichnend für die religiöse Gleichheit im Königreich Italien.

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CHURCH AND STATE.

Some months since a movement was made by one of the numerous branches of the Christian faith, in advocacy of joining State and Church. Strange as it may appear, even in republican America, there were, and we presume still are, advocates to a union at once antagonistic to the principles of free government and liberal institutions. That the Christian pulpit of late has been turned into a political forum, is not at all astonishing, for, "as the world goes," the exercise of ministerial functions has resolved itself into mere dollars and cents. We must therefore expect men who assume the cloth, to cut and turn to suit the times; to preach for the popular ear; make a name, and in so doing line their purse.

Taking a retrospective glance, it becomes a very serious question, whether or no the great political struggles and troubles our government have met with, did not, in a great measure, owe their origin to the influence of unworthy and unprincipled men who occupied the pulpit, and made a cloak of religion to further political and selfish purposes. The influence of certain persuasions or sects of the Christian churches of the denominations known as Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists, did more towards fanning the flames of secession and rebellion than all the arguments of the politician. That the Church, as represented by the above denominations, exerted so much influence, is attested by the proceedings of recent religious conventions held in Atlantic cities.

The whole Christian church is riven on a geographical question—the church North, and the church South. We have read with attention the proceedings of the recent Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia, and taking the Episcopal Church as the very head and front of all Protestant organizations, we must look to it as the conservator of all that tends to make their creed revered and respected. What do these proceedings show? That although the rebellious States have been subjugated, the reputed religious teachers of the people are as much rebels to-day as they were during the late War. Nor are the Episcopalians alone in their antagonism to the government; the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, are in the same category. We look over the proceedings of their recent synods but to see, that all that is loyal and devoted to the government which protects them, is defiance. Yet the ministers of these churches are ordained to preach "peace and good will to mankind," throughout the length and breadth of the land where war's desolating red-hued hand was raised in sectional strife. No matter what was the occasion, it sufficed for the time to designate, in terms of reproach, the religious creed of every son of Israel. North and South are alike in specially designating this especial religious belief, as if it were a nationality. It was sufficient for a derelict to be a Jew, and a whole vocabulary of invective was hurled upon him. Look to the Christian church, and see how great its weight is, and was, in fostering and encouraging rebellion. The South is subdued, but the Church is not. It has resolved itself into a defiant body—will hold no connection with its Northern brethren—it accepts a geographical line of division on purely political principles, and yet its ministers are called "Divines."

There is more mockery in coupling State and Church than one would credit. The advocates of this measure urge it simply from personal grounds and for personal aggrandizement; although all Christians are termed brethren, none live in unity. Judging from the past, and more particularly from the partizanship religious teachers have assumed of late, we ask in all sincerity of the advocates of the jointure of Church and State, what especial benefit do you expect to gain? What creed is to be the recognized and legal church?

The history of the past shows conclusively that the Catholic Church is not the popular one, or so many would not have quitted its fold. Is the Protestant or Greek Church any better?

These are serious questions, and must be so considered. So far as the history of the world goes, the religion which is *enforced* by law, has ever proved the cloak for evil and designing persons. Crime is not stopped because of the penalties; and as man cannot be made good by force, so can not he be made religious by enactment. The great curse of man is ignorance. It is a curse which works its way over every threshold, and carries with it an infliction as infectious as the plague. Show us a land where Church and State are joined, that does not curse its people with ignorance? To be enlightened leads to freedom of thought and action, and such are inimical to priestcraft.

A very serious matter is arising in our midst, and how long it will be permitted to affect the body politic is for the future to disclose. We refer to the coupling of politics with religion—the delivery of political sermons or discourses from the pulpit. This habit has grown upon the public, and in fact has given local fame and fortune to certain preachers. Look at Henry Ward Beecher, who one week sets up his political idol on the so-called "House of the Lord" but to demolish it seven days thereafter—who assumes to be the political as well as religious guide of his flock; whose theology is as loose as his political economy, and who, week in and week out, creates to destroy. As a theologian he might exert a beneficial influence in the community, for notwithstanding difference of belief, a liberal minded man gains knowledge from all sources. As a political divine, he sinks to the level of the mountebank—becomes a preacher not for souls but for pelf, and shifts from the back of the minister all the sanctity and reverence the office is entitled to. Yet such men advocate the union of Church and State. A pretty *State* it would be where religious observance should be enforced, despite conviction. The very thought suffices to breed disaffection towards the powers that be, and is but a portion of the plans of the disloyal and rebellious Christian churches to ferment political discord, and perhaps culminate in rending the United States.

A HEBREW SCHOOL.

Some two weeks ago, at a regular meeting of Ophir Lodge No. 21, I. O. B. B., Bro. L. Lissner advanced the idea of establishing a school for the religious instruction of Hebrew children. The proposition found so much favor that it was at once communicated to the three sister Lodges in this city, with the request that each appoint a committee, and these should unitedly take the matter under consideration. Pacific Lodge No. 48, and Montefiore Lodge No. 51, each appointed a committee to confer with the committee from Ophir Lodge, while Modin Lodge No. 42 remains inactive; and it is greatly to be regretted that a proposition, so noble in its intents, and so vastly concerning the interests of Judaism on the Pacific Coast, should not demand united action on the part of B'nai Berith.

The committees of several Lodges met last Sunday at Covenant Hall, and, after organizing, appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Bros. L. Lissner, B. Rothschild, A. L. Badt, and its Secretary Bro. L. Kaplan, who were authorized to devise a plan how such school can best be instituted, what particular course of instruction it shall pursue, and also to devise ways and means to make the same a permanent, self-sustaining institution, and acceptable to all Israelites.

We are well aware of the deep interest the Brethren chosen on this committee ever take in matters pertaining to the Order and to Judaism in general; we may safely predict a happy result of their labors in this instance, and we are confident their report will introduce a new and salutary era in Jewish educational matters in this country,

But however much the members of the Order of B'nai Berith may exert themselves in this sacred cause, we doubt if their little band is adequate to such a task without the co-operation of other Jewish organizations or individuals. Let, then, every Jewish parent and true Israelite, when called upon, render them such support as may be in their power to grant, and thus encouraged the Order of B'nai Berith will rear an institution which will inevitably become the pride of every California Israelite.

SAN FRANCISCO AMATEURS.—Notwithstanding the rainy weather, there was a very large attendance at the entertainment given by this society, on Friday evening last, at Turn-Verein Hall. The evening's amusements opened with the drama of "Michael Erle," which has been previously rendered with considerable success by those promising amateurs, but on this occasion there was a marked improvement in some of the characters which made it very acceptable, indeed. This play was followed by recitations, fancy dancing and comic songs, which elicited considerable approbation and appeared to afford general satisfaction. The "Amateurs," perhaps, acted wisely in only performing one dramatic piece, as they were thus enabled to devote more time and study to the correct rendering of what they had undertaken. Young beginners should remember that "old stagers" are very chary as to the unlimited exercise of their histrionic capabilities. General dancing to the music of an efficient band, indulged in to an early hour next morning, surfeited everybody with pleasure for the time being.

A DESERVING CHARITY.—The members of the Eureka Social Club will give a grand dramatic and social entertainment in aid of the Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society, on Tuesday evening next, at Turn Verein Hall. The object needs no commendation; it is one that commands the sympathy and bounty of each and all of us. The young men who have undertaken this affair deserve much credit, and we sincerely hope a replenished treasury of the above Society will be the result of their charitable and praiseworthy efforts. The Committee particularly request that their patrons will be early in attendance, as late arrivals cause confusion and distract the attention of both audience and actors. The performance will commence punctually at 8 o'clock, at which hour everybody should be seated.

POETICAL READINGS.—Miss Pittsinger had a very small audience on Tuesday evening, to witness her elocutionary efforts—owing, mainly to the inclemency of the weather earlier in the day. We are sorry this lady met with so poor encouragement, but hope that if another opportunity be presented, the public will manifest more interest in such an interesting and edifying entertainment.

THE JEWS IN TURKEY.

The Jews in Turkey are, for the most part, Rabbinists or Talmudists; that is, they regard the Talmud as the Law, as the Moslems regard the Koran. The Talmud, as is generally known, is divided into the Mishna and the Gemara The Mishna contains the traditions, the Scripture, (?) and the interpretation of the Scripture; and is supposed to have been compiled in the latter part of the second or beginning of the third century, by Rabbi Jehuda. Numerous commentaries were written upon the Mishnah, which were at length collected into two distinct works, the Jerusalem and the Babylonian Talmud. The Jerusalem Talmud appears to have been compiled about the third century, or rather later, by the Rabbi Jochanan; the Babylonian in the sixth century, by the Rabbi Ashi. The Babylonian Talmud is the only one followed at present.

"The Oriental Jews regard the Talmud as an emanation from the Deity. It is their absolute, unchangeable and unique law—nothing in it having undergone the slightest modification, either as to the celebration of the Jewish festivals, or the observance of the most minute ceremonies of their worship; nevertheless, the Jews have been unable to escape the Manichæan superstitions which so early penetrated into all Eastern creeds. They admit the power of angels and demons, of whom they regard Metatron and Satan as the chiefs; they believe that man is constantly accompanied by two of these—the good on his right, the bad on his left hand; and that the air is filled with malevolent spirits, whom they call 'Shedim.' But the name is never pronounced by them without great awe, and when alluding to these spirits they generally use the expression 'those without.' On the day which precedes the ceremony of circumcision, the child is never out of sight of its parents, lest it should be stifled by Ashemidai, the King of the Shedim." (Extract from the Magazin de la Litterature Dtrangere, by Ubicini.)

It is curious to remark the same peculiarity of mind in different ages and countries. The Jews are divided into two classes—those who hold to the authority of tradition, the Rabbinists, and those who reject it, the Karaites. The Christians are divided into two parties, those who hold to tradition, the Catholics, and those who reject it, the Protestants; and, finally, the Moslems are divided into two parties, those who hold to tradition, the Sunnites, and those who reject it, the Shawayees. The Karaites have been called the Protestants of Judaism. They form a small, though very respectable minority among the Jews, but are detested by the Rabbinists with all the rancor which usually animates the members of a cognate, though different faith. The Karaites are a very moral and trustworthy people. They receive the Prophets, as well as the Law, and are very strict in observing the letter of the law. Their prayer book is a beautiful composition; and they do not omit any book of the Old Testament. There are Karaite Jews dispersed throughout Turkey, but the largest community is that inhabiting the Crimea, where there are about 3,000. They are the most respectable of all Jews—men of character and intelligence, very cleanly and industrious in their habits, and much favored by the Government. It is said that the word of a Karaite is more trustworthy than the bond of another Jew. The Karaites are independent of the Jewish community, properly so called, and have a *wakeel*, or representative of their own, at the Divan of the Porte.

The number of Jews in the Ottoman Empire amounts, according to Mr. Ubicini, to 150,000, one-fourth of whom reside at Constantinople, and less than half in European Turkey. The cities which contain the greatest number after the capital, are Salonica, 12,000; Smyrna, 5,000; Broussa, 3,000; Jerusalem, 8,000.

Like the other communities living under the supreme authority of the Porte, the Jews form a community by themselves—are governed by rulers chosen by themselves, and live according to the laws of their own book. Their representative at the Porte is called the "Hacham Bashi," and his office corresponds to that of the Patriarchs of the other communities; and, like them, may be deposed either at the pleasure of the Porte or in consequence of the complaints of the people.

"The Hacham Bashi (or Grand Rabbi) is assisted by a council of six members, three of whom are Rabbis, and three lay members; the former being appointed for life, the latter annually. This council is of very ancient institution, and is the depositary of the legislative power. It has the right of convoking the national assembly, either for the election or deposition of the Chief Rabbi, or for the adoption of any great measure which concerns the general interests of the community. This council discusses and proposes whatever matters are in question to the assembly, in such a manner that the latter has only to accept or reject them. The judicial authority is vested in a tribunal (Beth-deen), consisting of three permanent members, who are chosen from among the citizens who are most conspicuous for age, intelligence and wisdom. This tribunal has the power of deciding both civil and religious questions, and its proceedings are always characterized by the strictest equity."

There is no doubt that the Jewish tribunals are administered with more regard to those of justice than those of any other communities subject to the Porte; and it often happens that even the Greeks—their inveterate enemies—appeal to the judgment of the Beth-deen, in preference to their own tribunals. These tribunals have the power to inflict fines, imprisonment, and to sentence to the galleys; but are not competent to condemn to death, a privilege held by the Sultan alone. Their sentences may be executed by the Turkish authorities, at the request of the Chief Rabbi. This functionary is not, however, a member of the Beth-deen by virtue of his office, but is eligible to that office.

As the Jews have no national administration, the affairs of separate communities are administered by their own Rabbis—the Grand Rabbi at Constantinople having no higher rank than the others. His duties consist simply in acting as a medium of representation. The system of administration in the provinces is similar to that in the capital. Each community has its Chief Rabbi, its administrative council, and its Beth-deen, or tribunal of justice. The Rabbi at the head of each community represents it to the Pasha of the province. In this very simple system, all offices are conferred by election, and the most worthy candidate is usually chosen. The smaller communities have inferior Rabbis, who are appointed by those of the province, and each community provides for its own expenditures.

The tax levied on the Jewish community amounts annually to about $10,000. After paying the tribute to the Turkish government, the residue is devoted to charitable and educational objects. The Synagogues are supported by private subscription and donations.

The Jewish schools are numerous in proportion to the population: but the instruction is meagre in the extreme. But little is taught besides reading; and a few sentences from the Talmud very often constitute the whole course of instruction. The language used is Spanish or German, intermixed with many Turkish and Arabic words and phrases. A good Spanish scholar will be readily understood by the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews; but he will have some difficulty in understanding them; and the same may be said of the German Jews, or Ashkenazim.

In every town where there is a community of Jews, there are several reading-rooms, where young men are employed in reading the law continually. These reading-rooms are founded from the donations or bequests of pious individuals. Five or six readers are generally supposted by them, and one or two of the number are expected to be always occupied in reading the Talmud. These institutions, therefore, have not so much a literary as a religious character. These readers are paid a small sum, amounting to about six dollars per annum, for their labor.

The Jews in Jerusalem are, generally, the most ignorant and wretched of that miserable population. They inhabit that portion of Mount Zion which looks towards Mount Moriah, the site of Solomon's temple. Crowded into damp, filthy, unventilated dens, many families in one room, they are a festering mass of corruption, which infects the whole city. The half opened windows of the low, damp houses, reveal glimpses of women of small stature, thin, wan, and of a livid paleness wearing no veil, but a coarse linen cloth about the head, and surrounded by a swarm of meagre, dropsical, rickety children. The men have the same pale, haggard appearance, and all drag themselves about the streets with a hang-dog, shame faced look, as if ashamed of being seen in the city where the dreadful curse was pronounced upon them." They are generally pilgrims who have made their way from far lands, that they may lay their bones in the valley of the Jehosaphat; it being one of the articles of their belief, that those who die in other countries must perform a long and tedious journey under ground to this valley, where every one will be assembled on the last day. The old are too weak, and the young are too lazy, to work. Indeed, they declare that they have not come to the Holy Land to work, but to pray, so that when the Messiah comes, he may find them ready. They are, almost all, supported by contributions from abroad; but as the greater portion of these contributions adheres to the hands of the Rabbis, the portion for each individual is so extremely small, as to excite wonder how such a pittance can keep soul and body together. The number of Jews in Jerusalem continues about the same from year to year, for the immigration is about equal to the deaths. There is no certain method of determining the amount of population among the Jews, as they have a religious objection to being numbered, and as they conceal their numbers to avoid paying the capitation tax. It is supposed that there are about 8,000 Jews in Jerusalem, 2,000 in Safet, 1,000 in Hebron, and 800 in Tiberias, and there are small communities in almost every town of any importance in Palestine.

The uncleanliness, and consequent disease, so remarkable among the Jews of Turkey, is in direct contradiction to the precepts of Moses, and arises from their poverty, and from their custom of living together in small, inconvenient dwellings. In most cities, they have a portion set apart for them, not so much from enmity to them, as is usually supposed, but for their own protection, and because they prefer thus to herd together. Their poverty arises from their unwillingness to work, especially from their aversion to agriculture. And for this reason, all schemes for making them an agricultural people in the land of their fathers, must necessarily fail. Notwithstanding their misery, however, they are an orderly, well-disposed community: their affairs are managed with admirable simplicity; their taxes are paid by those only who are able to pay them; their Synagogues and religious establishments are supported by donations, and with becoming decency. They are by no means oppressed by the Turkish government; on the contrary, they possess all the privileges accorded to other tributary communities. The oath of a Jew is now as valid in a court of law, as that of a Moslem. In fact, they enjoy more freedom in Turkey, than they do in any country except America. If they have fallen from the situations they once held under the Porte, it is owing to their own carelessness and bigotry.—*Occident.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Horace Harley, a clerk in a pawnbroker's shop, died very suddenly at the St. Francis Hotel, on last Sunday afternoon. He had just seated himself at a table when he was seized with a fit of coughing and complained of being faint. He attempted to rise, but could not, and death soon ensued. A post mortem examination by Coroner Harris revealed the fact that death was caused by effusion of the lungs. The deceased was an Israelite by birth, but intermarried a woman of the Christian persuasion, who would not allow his remains to be interred in the Jewish Cemetery, but had them placed in Lone Mountain. He was a native of Charleston, S. C., aged about 47 years, and leaves a wife and three children and a brother in this city to lament his death.

THE "SHENANDOAH."—Positive information has been received by telegraph of the arrival of this pirate vessel at Liverpool, on the 6th of November, and her surrender to the British authorities. This fact will silence the fears and anxieties which naturally troubled the minds of our merchants and shipowners while the *Shenandoah* was at large preying upon American commerce. Subsequent news says that the British Government handed the *Shenandoah* over to the American Consul at Liverpool, who took formal possession on the 10th inst., and placed her in charge of Capt. Freeman, who will at once bring the ship over to New York.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday evening next a grand concert in aid of this Society will be given at Platt's Hall by Mr. Macdougall, assisted by Signor and Signora Bianchi, Miss Emily Thorne, Charles Lascelles, Ernst Hartmann, and a host of local musical talent.

GRANTED.—The petition of the Board of Officers of the Congregation Emanu-El to sell their synagogue and lot on which they are now worshipping, was granted on last Tuesday evening, by Judge Sawyer, of the Fourth District Court.

ANECDOTES OF GEMS.

Pliny tells of the misfortunes of Nonius, who was proscribed by Mark Anthony for the sake of his famous opal, but who, sooner than surrender his treasure, valued at £20,000 of our money, went into voluntary exile. The story told by the same writer of Cleopatra's wager with the triumvir, that she would spend upon a single dinner a sum equivalent to £1,000,000, is better known. The queen was accustomed to wear in her ears two pearls, and when her lover ridiculed the banquet that had been prepared as too expensive, she threw one of these into a vessel of strongest vinegar, dissolved it and drank it off. The other was to have followed, but the umpire, by declaring that Antony had already lost the wager, preserved it; and afterward, on the conquest of Egypt, it was sawn in two, to make pendants in the ears of Venus in the Pantheon. Mr. King reproduces this story to discredit it, and assures us no acid the stomach can endure is capable of entirely dissolving a pearl, even after long maceration. The wily queen, he surmises, swallowed the pearl in some more agreeable potation than vinegar, and, in order to gain her wager, invented the fiction of its dissolution, secure of its ultimate recovery. But there was another pearl of unrivalled magnitude, to which a more romantic tale attaches. This was the gem obtained by a diver at the price of his life, for the Sassanian king Perozes. So prized was it by the monarch that it occupied his thoughts even in death. In the supreme moment of his fate, when about to perish in the pitfall into which he had been entrapped by the foreign retreat of the esemy, he plucked from his right ear this glory of his reign and hurled it before him into the abyss, deriving comfort even then from having cheated the foe of what would have been considered the most glorious trophy of their victory. In later times when the diomond had supplanted the pearl in public estimation, we have the story of that known as the Sancy, the history of which, generally confounded with that of Charles the Bold, is here correctly given. This famous stone was once sent by its owner, Signeur de Sancy, to Henry IV, who wanted to raise a loan on it. The servant to whom its transmission was entrusted was beset by robbers and murdered. His master, however, recovered the corpse, and counting upon the expedients of his faithful envoy, opened it, and had the satisfaction of discavering therein his lost treasure. Bonaparte may be said to have founded his fortunes upon a diamond, for, after the 18th Brumaire, it was by pledging the celebrated "region" he procured the funds indispensable for the consolidation of his power. The finder of this stone, a slave, is said to have concealed it in a gash made for its reception in the calf of his leg, and then to have escaped to Madras. Here he fell in with an English skipper, who, by the promise of finding a purchaser in consideration of receiving a moiety of what was to be realized, lured him on board ship, and there disposed of his claims by pitching him into the sea. It afterward came into the possession of Gov. Pitt, to whom, however, it must have been a source of fearful anxiety, since we read he never made known beforehand the day of his coming in town, nor slept twice consecutively in the same house until 1717, when he disposed of his harassing possession to the regent Orleans.—*London Athenæum.*

IMMENSE SIZE OF THE PYRAMIDS.—A United States chaplain, who has recently visited the great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, wading in the deep sand fourteen hundred feet before he had passed one of its sides, and between five and six thousand feet before he had made the circuit, says that, taking a hundred of the New York churches of the ordinary width, and arranging them in a hollow square, twenty-five on a side, you would have scarcely the basement of this pyramid; take another hundred and throw in their material into the hollow square and it would not be full. Pile on all the stone and brick of Philadelphia and Boston, and the structure would not be as high and solid as this greatest work of man. One layer of blocks was long since removed to Cairo for building purposes and enough remains to supply the demands, of a city of half a million of people for a century, if they were permitted freely to use it.

CONCORDIA.—This Association has celebrated its first anniversary, by a grand ball in Platt's Music Hall. The affair passed off very pleasantly, and there was a good attenaance in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Kohler & Frohling, No. 626 Montgomery street, offer for sale the best assortment of native wines and grape brandy on this coast. Parties purchasing from this firm can be sure that they get a good and pure article.

BOWLING ALLEY.—The lovers of this healthful giving exercise will find every convenience at the Russ House Ten Pin Alley, corner of Pine and Montgomery streets. Mr. Ferdinand Schrader the gentlemanly proprietor, keeps always a good stock of wines, liquors and cigars on hand.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Messrs. Pless & Lindner, No. 424 Sansome street, offer for sale wines and liquors, suitable for family use. Give them a call.

POLLING PLACES.

The following named places have been designated for holding the POLL at the SPECIAL SENATORIAL ELECTION on SATURDAY, November 25, 1865:

FIRST DISTRICT—Davis street, between Vallejo street and Broadway.

SECOND DISTRICT—Union street, southeast corner of Powell street.

THIRD DISTRICT—108 Liedesdorff street, between California and Halleck street, east side.

FOURTH DISTRICT—At No. 9's Engine House on Stockton street, between Pacific street and Broadway.

FIFTH DISTRICT—At Justice Robin's Court-room, Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets.

SIXTH DISTRICT—At San Francis Hook and Ladder Company's House, on Dupont street, between Clay and Sacramento streets.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Northwest corner of First and Folsom street.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Southeast corner of Stockton and Post streets, opposite Union Square.

NINTH DISTRICT—At Broderick Engine House No. 1, on Bryant street, near Third street.

TENTH DISTRICT—At No. 45 Third street, near Mission street,

ELVENTH DISTRICT—At Welsh's Building southeast corner of Valencia and Sixteenth streets.

TWELFTH DISTICT—FIRST PRECINCT—At the Spring Valley House. Presidio Road.

SECOND PRECINCT—At Pavilion, Hayes' Valley,

Published by order of Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, November 22, 1865.

no24 JAS. W. BINGHAM, Clerk.

New Advertisem

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825 KEARNY STREET,

Between Washington and Jackson streets.

The undersigned announces to his friends and the public that he has opened the above establishment, and that it always will be his aim to give full satisfaction by having only the best which the market affords.

REGULAR BOARDERS will be accommodated with good Board at the low rate of $4 PER WEEK.

☞ This Establishment is OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

no24-1m NICOLAUS HOCHGUERTEL.

Eine Karte.

Unterzeichneter erlaubt sich das geehrte Publikum darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß er der alleinige Solicitor für die **„Phönix Versicherungs-Gesellschaft von Hartford"**, und allein bevollmächtigt ist, um Erneuerung der Policen der genannten Gesellschaft nachzufragen. Alle Aufträge, die ihm ertheilt werden sollten, werden mit größter Pünktlichkeit ausgeführt.

Wm. Saalburg.

New Advertisements.

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS!

BASKETS!

SELLING OUT

YOU CAN

Save 50 per Cent.

BY BUYING OF

A. KOHLER,

424 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. no3

UNION NOMINATION.

For Senator,

WM. H. SHARP.

no71

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

LOCAN & CO.,

NO. 623 CLAY STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE,

The Finest Assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

WORSTED-EMBROIDERIES,

Etc., Etc.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

AT THE

Coming Holidays.

no17-tj1

FRESH

Field,
Fruit,
Tree,
Flower,
and
Garden

SEEDS!

....AT....

J. P. Sweeney & Co.'s,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Sansome.

CLEAN ALFALFA CLOVER,
Red and White Dutch Clover,
Red Top Grass Seed,
Timothy Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Orchard, Rye Grass Seed, etc.

Our stock of all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds is the largest in the State and selected with the most scrupulous care by the most experienced growers in the United States and Europe. Merchants having orders, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dealers will please send their orders direct to us by Mail or Express.

Libera discount to the trade. no24-tf

HOCK WINES!

H. HOESH,

614 CLAY STREET,

HAS RECEIVED PER SHIP PROGRESS, the following celebrated Hock Wines, which he offers to the public at Low Rates.

Prebacher (Red) Year 1859,

Schlossberger, (White), Year 1861,

Schlossberger, Year 1859,

Markgrefler, Year 1861. no24-tf

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Insurance, Bank,

AND COUNTING HOUSE

STATIONERS,

Our Importations are made with particular reference to the above branches of the Stationery Trade.

Geo. B. Hitchcock & Co

413 & 415 SANSOME STREET,

no24-3m

New Advertisements.

E. GOLDSMITH & CO.,

NO. 646 SACRAMENTO STREET, Near Kearny,

IMPORTERS

..AND..

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FRENCH FANCY GOODS,

REAL LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, Etc., Etc.

Sole Agents in California for the Celebrated

Patent TADDING SHUTTLES.

oc27-5p-1m-hc

FIRST

DRAMATIC AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT

..OF THE..

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB,

....IN AID OF THE....

LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

..ON..

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, 1865,

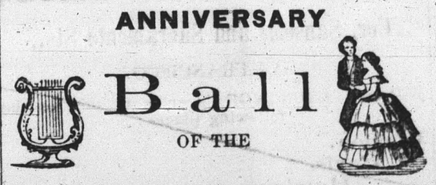
....AT....

TURNVEREIN HALL, BUSH ST.

TICKETS. admitting Gentleman and Ladies **Two Dollars each.**

Tickets to be had of the Ladies of the Society and Members of the Eureka Social Club. no3

ANNIVERSARY



Ball

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

WILL BE HELD

At Union Hall,

ON THE

Evening of December 14, 1865.

Committee of Arrangements:

C. H. Harrison,.....517 Front street
D. A. McDonald,...corner Market and Beale streets
H. F. Williams'.....626 Clay street
Gardner Elliot.....2 Washington Market
J. W. Reay,.....319 California street

Of whom Tickets may be had, and also from P. B. Dexter, the Secretary of the Institute.

☞ WILLIS' CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

Price of Admission for a Gentleman and Ladies...$2

The Street Cars will run to and from the Hall during the night. no17

PLATT'S HALL.

Monday Evening, December 4th,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

MR. MACDOUGALL,

Begs to announce that on the above named evening he will give a

GRAND CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

British Benevolent Society,

OF CALIFORNIA.

MR. MACDOUGALL will be assisted by the following eminent Artistes:

VOCALISTS:

Signora Bianchi,
Signor Bianchi,
Miss Emily Thorne,
Mr. Charles Lascelles.

INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Mr. Ernst Hartmann, the Eminent Pianist,
Mr. G. T. Evans,
Mr. Passmore,
Mr. Heckmann,
Mr. Carl De Pruny,
Mr. Wiederhold.
Mr. A. Hartmann,
Mr. A. Dussek.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

To be had at the Principal Music Stores, of the Members of the Committee, and Mr. Macdougall, 655 Washington street.

Reserved Seats (which may be secured between twelve and one o'clock on day of Concert) Fifty Cents Extra. no24

WINES & LIQUORS

PLESS & LINDNER,

424 Sansome Street,

Offer their well assorted stock of

FINE WINES and LIQUORS,

At Low Prices.

Liquors put up for Family Use.

Orders carefully attended to. no24-tj1

New Advertisemtnts

NOTICE

To All Whom it May Concern.

FELDBUSH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Have Removed

TO 307 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Which will be their future place for Wholesaling and Retailing.

They also continue their business at their old stand 207 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

They are also receiving their Fall Stock of **New TOYS and FANCY GOODS**, per steamer and sailing vessels, from all parts of the world.

Dealers can save twenty-five per cent. by buying of Feldbush & Co.

Please call at 307 California street, and see for yourselves. se29-3m-5p

---

W. Wolf, S. Bloom.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFAC URE!

W WOLF & CO.,

PACIFIC

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,

115 CALIFORNIA STEET,

Bet. Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

We call the attention of dealers in Boots and Shoes, to the fact that we will sell our Home Manufactured article, at a Lower Price than any imported.

All work is done under our own supervision, and merchants who honor us with their patronage can be assured that they get a good substantial article, and no shoddy. All we ask is a trial.

We are prepared to make any particular size to order from samples, and any variety of sizes can be had.

W. WOLF & CO.,,

no10-5m 115 California Street,

DRY GOODS!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY ST.,

DRY GOODS, to Suit all Climates and Persons, are to be found at

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S.

The Handsomest and Best Assortment of Dresses, for the Street, the House, for Balls, or Parties, can be found at

Kerby, Byrne & Co.'s.

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

au25-4m

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Pine Street, Near Montgomery.

Under the Management of MR. DAN SETCHELL.
Treasurer.....J. B. MARSHALL.
Leader of Orchestra.....J. L. SCHMIDT.

Mr. Dan Setchell,

....THE....

WORRELL SISTERS,

(SOPHIE, IRENE AND LITTLE JENNIE,)

....AND....

A Talented Company.

THE BEST COMEDIES AND BURLESQUES

Will be Given Nightly, on and after

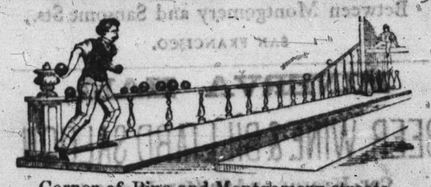
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

Dress Circle and Parquet	$1 00
Family Circle	50 cents
Gallery	25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. oc27.

RUSS HOUSE

BOWLING ALLEY,



Corner of Pine and Montgomery streets,

FERDINAND SCHRADER.....Proprietor.

This Bowling Alley is one of the largest and best in this city, containing two German and six American Alleys, finished in the best style. Only the best of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars are to be had at the bar. Everybody who wishes to spend a pleasant hour and at the same time improve his health, should visit my establishment, corner of Pine and Montgomery streets, and try a game of Ten Pins

no24-?m FERDINAND SCHRADER.

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft

NEW YORK.

Capital.... $800,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Versicherungs Summen in Gold ausbezahlt.

Board of References für Californien:

Herr J. B. Donohoe, Firma Donohoe, Kelly u. Co.
Herr Wm. C. Ralston, Firma Bank of California.
Hr. Gustav Mahe, Direktor der franz. Sparbank.
Hr. C. F. Möbius, Consul für Bremen und Lübeck.
Hr. A. Seligman, Firma Seligman u. Co.
Hr. Eli Lazard, Firma Lazard Frere's.
Hr. Edward Vischer, Consul für Oestreich.
Dr. Staub, Dr. Regensburger, Dr. Huard, } Untersuchende Aerzte.

Bernhard Gattel,

General-Agent.

Office: 519 Mongomerystr., San Francisco.

Passage-Scheine

für die Reise

von

Bremen und Hamburg via New York,

sind zu haben bei

Bernhard Gattel,

519 Mongomery Straße.

Gelder

in Summen von Fuenf Dollars

und aufwärts sowie **Packete** werden nach jedem Platze Europa's besorgt und deren pünktliche Ablieferung garantirt von

Bernhard Gattel,

519 Montgomery Straße.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie Schenkungs-Urkunden, werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel,

519 Montgomery Straße.

Charter Perpetual!

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Straightforward dealings in every department of its extended business, from the receipt of a premium to the payment of a loss, has rendered the name of

PHŒNIX,

OF HARTFORD,

As familiar as any household word; and from far East sunrise to the golden shores of the Pacific slope, its eminent usefulness as an Insurance Corporation has been thoroughly tried and satisfactorily tested. It is now better than ever prepared for service and duty in the line of its profession, with increased facilities for the transaction of business.

LOSSES PAID IN COIN IMMEDIATELY ON ADJUSTMENT.

BRANCH OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

Montgomery and Commercial Streets,

Entrance, 603 Commercial St.

R. H. MAGILL, General Agent

Policies promptly Issued and Renewed by

L. B. DELL, Resident Agent.

WILLIAM SAALBUBG, Solicitor.

IMPORTANT.

We respectfully inform our friends and the insuring public that Mr. Isaac Frank's connection with

THE PHŒNIX, OF HARTFORD,

As Solicitor, ceased on the 1st of October, 1865, and that he has no further authority, DIRECTLY or INDIRECTLY, to look after the business of the Company.

MR. WILLIAM SAALBURG,

Having been appointed his successor.

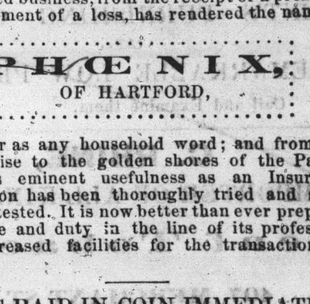
Parties desiring policies or renewals in the "PHŒNIX OF HARTFORD," will bear this notice in mind, and transact their business direct with the OFFICE, with Mr. L. B. DELL, RESIDENT AGENT, or MR. WILLIAM SAALBURG, SOLICITOR, as by so doing there will be no doubt of their getting insured in the company selected.

R. H. MAGILL, General Agent.

oc27-3m

For the Holidays!

KOHLER & FROHLING,



No. 626 MONTGOMERY STREET,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK,

RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR

NATIVE WINES,

PORT, MUSCAT,

Angelica, White Wines

AND GRAPE BRANDY,

☞ FOR FAMILY USE.

Nothing but the Pure Juice of the Grape from five to ten years old. no24-tj1

FIREMAN'S FUND
Insurance Company,
OFFICE, 238 MONTGOMERY ST.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS under the Constitution and Laws of California.

Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	92,559 44
Total assets	$592,559 44

Fully paid in United States Gold Coin.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. Losses Paid in Gold Coin.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

W. B. Bourn, Alpheus Bull,
John Burton, Henry Dutton,
A. Himmelmann.

COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE:

W. M. Rockwell, David Hewes,
William M. Hixon.

S. H. PARKER, President,
CHARLES W. BROOKS, Vice President.
CHARLES R. BOND, Secretary. oc11-3m

STEAM
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL
VIA NEW YORK

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamers sailing from New York and Liverpool twice every week. Passengers about to leave this port for England or Ireland, will find it greatly to their advantage, to purchase their European tickets before sailing from this port. You will not only secure better accomodations, but shorten the ocean voyage six or eight days.

Persons wishing to bring out friends from England or Ireland to America, can also procure tickets at this office, good for twelve months.

For Rates of Passage, or further information apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent.
Office, No. 302 Montgomery street, up stairs.

PAUL NEUMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Rechts-Anwald,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND JACKSON STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO jy21-3m

N. S. ARNOLD,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE,
306 BATTERY STREET,

Second Door South of Commercial,
oc14-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT BARGAINS!
CLOTHING.
S. HAAS & CO.,
28 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of
Fashionable Clothing,
....AND....
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
..AT..
REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.
Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

C. RHINE,
IMPORTER OF ALL KINS OF
Leaf Tobacco,
407 MERCHANT ST.,

Near Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.
je2

A. HOLLUB, S. SEELIG

A. HOLLUB & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, ETC.,
501 and 503 FRONT STREET,

N. W. Corner Washington, SAN FRANCISCO

THE YACHT,
WINE & LIQUOR SALOON
No. 314 Clay Street,

Bet. Battery and Front Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

CORNELIUS RILEY, PROPRIEOR.
oc27-3m

VISIT
HIXON'S
CARPET
STORES,
606 and 608 Clay St.
One Door Above Montgomery.
se8-3m

FRED'K ZECH,
PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT 914 Post street, between Dupont and Stockton.
Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
☞ Al Orders promptl yattended to. fe24

INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Mechanics' Institute.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordial and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

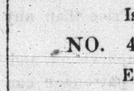
The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other,

Respectfully submitted,
DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
de16 Committee.

NEW COLLECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.
Every Pianist should have a copy.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. Comprising the most beautiful Vocal Compositions of Beethoven, Von Weber, Mendelssohn, Abt, Schubert. Kucken, Gumbert, Reichardt, Krebs, Spohr, Proch, Keller and others. Just Published. Price, Plain $2 50. Cloth, $3. Full Gilt, $4. Sent post-paid. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. For Sale also by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. oc11-tf

JACOB ZECH'S
Piano Manufactory
Is still at the Old Place,
NO. 416 MARKET STREET,
East of Sansome, up stairs.



To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instrument the public. JACOB ZECH.

G. Groezinger,
DEALER IN
NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,
BITTERS.
ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.
N. W. CORNER OE PINE AND BATTERY.
SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S
BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY
NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,
Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.
☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread. jl29

TO THE PUBLIC!
For Pleasure, Cleanliness, Health and Safety
GO TO SOUTH BEACH
(Foot of Third Street,)
BATHING HOUSE
Warm, Cold and Shower Salt Water Baths at all hours.
25 CENTS EACH, or Five Tickets for One Dollar.

The water is drawn in pipes running four hundred feet into the Bay and as clear as can be drawn from the ocean.
N. B.—The engine and Machinery are entirely disconnected from the Bathing Establishment.
oc4-3m J. M. HOUCK, Proprietor.

BUSWELL & Co.,
BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,
AND
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET
Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.
ja29-tf

A. KLEBS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
1023 DUPONT STREET,
Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO

Offers his large assortment of all kinds of Wines and Liquors, at Reasonable Rates.
oc27-3m

EDWARD BOSQUI & Co.,
PRINTERS,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 517 CLAY STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MINERVA HALL,
BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON.
Cor. Kearny and California streets,
Up Stairs.

☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.
oc-6m JACOB KNELL, Proprietor.

LOUIS SCHMIDT,
Teacher of Music,
112 POWELL STREET
Near O'Farrell. SAN FRANCISCO
mr31-3m

ODEUM!
Mission St., Mission Dolores.

THE BEST SUBURBAN PLACE OF AMUSEMENT NEAR THE CITY.

EVERY SUNDAY
CONCERT & BALL!

We have fitted out the above beautiful place, with every convenience for

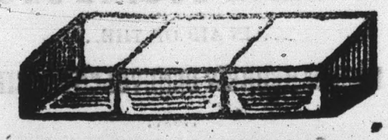
Parties, Pic-Nics, Etc.,

Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 persons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the only suitable place.

All Kinds of Refreshments
Served at the shortest notice.

The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnastic Apparatus for Adults and Children.
☞ The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at the same place, and at the corner of Third and Market streets.
oc11-3m H. A. SIEGFRIED & Co.

REMOVAL.
FR. PUTZMAN,
Dealer in Wines and Liquors,
Has Removed to
NO. 213 JACKSON STREET,
Between Front and Battery Streets.
jy14-3m



TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case
WAREROOMS
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco
Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange, de25 tf

ADELSDORFER BROS.,
Cor. Sansome and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Will sell EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, on the following places:

London,
Paris,
Hamburg,
Frankfort, O. M.
oc11 3m Furth in Bayern

FINE BOY'S SUITS,
and
CHILDRENS CLOTHING
can be found in great variety at
C. A. FLETCHER'S,
No. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, COR. MONT. AND POST ST.,
San Francisco.

☞ A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc.

W. R. BERNARD,
PIONEER
House, Sign, and Ornamental
PAINTER,
NO. 511 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Between Sansome and Leidsdorff,
Formerly with Snow & Co., Late T. Robinson.
SAN FRANCISCO. oc11-3m

WM. WORTHINGTON,
House and Sign Painter
IMPORTER OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.,
735 MARKET STREET,
Between Third and Fourth Streets,
jy14-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

HOOKER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,
COAL, METALS, ETC.
Nos. 117 and 119 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO. au25
FULLERS' PATENT SPIRAL

J. R. STEWART, E. T. PECK.
J. R. STEWART & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors,
No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,
Between Clay and Washington.
Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
je16-tf

DR. M. SICHEL,
Surgeon & Dentist,
NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas

H. HOESCH,
COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,
And Bakery,
NO. 614 CLAY STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. STRELITZ & CO.'S
METROPOLITAN
STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,
NO. 23 SECOND STREET,
Between Market and Jessie, SAN FRANCISCO.

ROAST AND GROUND COFFEE ALWAYS ON HAND,
Also, All Kinds of Spices, as
CLOVE, PEPPER, CINNAMON, GINGER,
&c., &c., &c.
Dealers in the interior will be served at Low Rates.
Call and see for yourselves.
25 SECOND STREET, Bet. Market and Jessie.
au25-3m

B. HAMBURGER, Successor to
HAMBURGER, BROS.,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.,
306 and 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended to. jy21

Oils! Oils!
10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.
100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.
5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.
500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,
Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,
316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

R. B. DALLAM. C. W. ARMES. G. W. ARMES
ARMES & DALLAM,
Importers and Jobbers of
Wood & Willow Ware
BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,
And Manufacturers of
California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc.,
217 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO
an18-3m

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.
SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,
Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.
AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

C. D. WYMAN,
SIGN PAINTER
320 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Two doors below Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Signs Furnished at Shortest Notice and at Lowest Rates.
GOLD LETTERING ON GLASS
Done in a Superior Manner.
BLOCK LETTER SIGNS.
au25-3m

Verkauf von Singvœgeln,
717 Clay Straße,
zwischen Kearny und Dupont
(der Plaza gegenüber.

Die Unterzeichneten sind soeben mit dem letzten Dämpfer von Deutschland hier angekommen und haben eine bedeutende Auswahl von schönen, jungen und kräftigen Vögeln mitgebracht, darunter befinden sich:

Kanarienvögel, Lerchen,
Nachtigallen,
Amseln, Drosseln,
Schwarzköpfchen, Rothkehlchen,
Stieglitze, Hänflinge,
Buchfinken, ꝛc.

Preise billig nnd für gute Sänger wird garantirt. Kuhne & Gromotka.

JOSEPH C. ARMOR,
House & Sign Painter,
427 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Near Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PAINTED TO ORDER. oc27

C. H. HARRISON,
Phœnix Oil Works.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
STORE AND MANUFACTORY, 517 FRONT ST.,
Between Washington and Jackson,
Manufacturers, Importers of and Dealers in
SPERM, LARD, POLAR, KEROSENE
AND OTHER OILS.

☞ Every article Warranted.

Office of Benicia and Mare Island Pilot.
se29-3m

James O. Rountree, Late of Rountree Bros. | Geo. O. McMullin, Late of Ver Plank & McMullin
ROUNTREE & McMULLIN,
Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions,
ETC., ETC.
NO. 323 FRONT STREET,
Bet. Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.
jy28-3m

FREUND & CO.,
Importers and Retailers in
Blank-Books, Stationery,
Paper and Paper Bags, also Billiard Chalk, Playing Cards, Feather Dusters, Tooth-Picks, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.
NO. 511 CLAY STREET,
Between Sansome and Leidesdorff.

All orders for printing Billheads, Shipping Books and Envelopes, promptly attended to, at the lowest rates. jy7

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS
Voizin, Ris & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS
...AND...
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer
Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,
Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

JOHN G. HEIN,
Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of
French and Domestic Calf, Kip, and Lining
SKINS,
Sole Leather,
Harness, Skirting and Collar Leather, Findings of Every Description, at the Lowest Market Prices.
NO. 416 BATTERY STREET,
N. E. Corner of Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Tanners' and Curriers' Tools. Particular attention paid to Orders. P. O. Box, 905. je163m

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
GUNS
AND
PISTOLS,
Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,
Ammunition and Gun Materials.
733 WASHINGTON STREET,
ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

Notice of Removal.
A. FENKHAUSEN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Wines and Liquors,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS NUMEROUS friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from Kearny street to the more convenient and larger building
809 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Jackson and Pacific, (opposite the Pioneer Hall.

General Depot of the Celebrated Star of the Union Stomach Bitters,

Known all over the Pacific Coast, and to be had at all wholesale and retail stores. These Bitters are entirely vegetable, and a sure remedy against Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. Notwithstanding that all articles used in the preparation of this most costly Tonic have increased greatly in price, I am prepared to sell at the same rates as before.
San Francisco, August 21, 1865. au25-3m

BREWSTER & SON,
PLATE-GLASS GLAZIERS,
And House, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTERS,
NO. 229 BUSH STREET,
San Francisco.
Plate-Glass Strips of all Sizes, for Shelving, Etc.
oc20

GEORCE T. LIMBERG,
Attorney-at-Law,
(Deutscher Advokat),
NO. 302 MONTGOMERY STREET,
N. W. Corner of Pine, SAN FRANCISCO
no10-3m

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

..FOR THE..

MAMMOTH SALOON!

The only place (Saloon) in San Francisco where every visitor is served satisfactorily, is undoubtedly at

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON!

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufactory of P. Liessenfeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting Gallery, provided with the best Guns and Pistols, surpassing any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster Stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments can be obtained. The Mammoth BAR is as usual provided with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of the celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand.

For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided, and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeepers, etc., will wait on visitors. All are invited by

L. KIHLMEYER,
N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny Sts., Apel House
jy7

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC, that since we have removed our wholesale store from 603 Front street, to our new establishment at No. 531 Washington street, (next door to the "Examiner" Office,) We keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Fresh Groceries, Choice Teas, and Fine Wines and Liquors, which we offer for sale, both at wholesale and retail, at the cheapest wholesale prices.

Families and others interested in the purchase of Groceries, Fine Wines and Liquors, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the following articles:

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE.

TEA.

Choice Black China, Imperial and Young Hyson, Green, Finest Japan.

BUTTER—Fresh Dairy, select: Isthmus, June.

Best Table Rice; Potatoes; Fresh Chile Walnuts.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Fine to Superior French Cognac; Fine Old Bourbon, Genuine Scotch, and J. H. Cutter's Old Bourbon Whiskies; Best quality Old Port and Sherry Wine, Sweet Malaga and Madeira, Angelica, and Muscat Wines, California White Wine, Sherry Cordial; Ginger Wine; Hostetter's Bitters; Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam, quarts and pints; Maraschino; Heidsieck, and Foucurt & Co.'s Champagne, pints and quarts; Vermouth; Coracao; Ale and Porter, quarts and pints; etc.

Which we offer for sale both by wholesale and Retail, at the lowest wholesale prices.

All goods are warranted to be as represented, and delivered by our teams throughout the city, suburbs, and to the steamers and railroads, free of extra charge. All orders from the interior are promptly attended to.

B. SBARBORO & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in Groceries, Fine Wines and Liquors,
531 WASHINGTON STREET, Below Montgomery
Brick Building. sel

Identical Saloon,

COR. BATTERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

LIQUORS, WINES, AND BRANDIES,

Are to be had at the Bar.

☞ A First Class Hot Lunch set every day.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,
Widow of the Late H. I. Isaacs.
D. P. LEVI, Business Manager. aul1-3m

GILHARDI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,

Appetizer (before dinner), **Pousse-Cafe** (after dinner).

talian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. del8 tf

HOWARD ST. BREWERY.

L. COHEN

Has opened a Brewery

NO. 1049 HOWARD STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth Sts.,

And will use his best efforts to prepare a healthy, genuine beverage, and no other but such. He solicits the custom of the public, which he is sure, on trial, to secure.

Mr. Cohen is regular Brewer from Europe, and is able to do full justice to his calling. se29-3m

H. LIEBES & CO.,

FUR MANUFACTURERS,

105 MONTGOMERY ST., Up Stairs,

Next Door to Adolph Muller's Fur Store

Have now on hand and are manufacturing a large and superb assortment of SABLE CAPES, which they are selling cheaper than any other dealer in the city. Parties having Skins can get them made up into any article, in the latest New York or California Style.

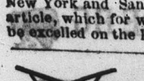
We have now on hand a large assortment of BUGGY ROBES, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which we offer at very low prices.

SKINS DRESSED,

Furs Altered, Cleaned and Repaired

In the Neatest Manner.

We are PRACTICAL FURRIERS, having been engaged by Nicolei & Son, 82 Oxford street, the largest Fur Warehouse in London, and Court Furriers to all the principal Courts of Europe; as well as the largest Fur Warehouses in New York and San Francisco, and are able to produce an article, which for workmanship or moderate prices, cannot be excelled on the Pa[illegible] Coast se8-3m



CHAS. MEYER,
Rifle Maker,

604 PACIFIC ST., Two Doors Above Kearny

Has Constantly on hand a large assortment of

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

As well as all other articles pertaining to to his business,

POWDER-FLASKS, SHOT-BAGS, WADDING Etc., Etc.,

POWDER AND SHOT

Sold here Cheaper than in any other store in San Francisco.

☞ All Kinds of Repairing attended to in the best manner and at low prices. oc4-3m

JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST

322 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Between Battery and Front.

FIRT PREMIUM

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair San Francisco, September, 1864.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

538 WASHINGTON ST., Below Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gun and Rifle Makers,

....AND....

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SPORTING TACKLE.

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Carbines on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's, Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencers, and Henry's Patent Breech loading Rifles.

☞ Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand. ☜

We are the only authorized Agents for the "Greener" Guns on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Authorized Agents for Henry's Patent Breech-Loading Rifle.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and Salmon Flies, and all descriptions of Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES, of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sinkers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining the Fishing Tackle Trade.

☞ Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly. sel

H. BUTENOP,

625 PACIFIC STREET, 625

Between Dupont and Kearny Streets,

Receives by every steamer the best kinds of

Provisions & Liquors,

CALIFORNIA AND SWISS CHESE,

PUNCH EXTRACTS, PRESERVES

Etc., Etc.,

He has prepared a large assortment of **Groceries, Prunes, Tea and Coffee for the coming Holidays.**

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

WM. MEYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CLOTHING,

CORNER OF

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

mr24 1m

UNION INSUANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

416 & 418 CALIFORNIA STREET.,

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL TOCK, $750,000.

LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS or Damage by FIRE, Brick and Frame Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels and their cargoes while in port, and other insurable property.

DIRECTORS:

J. Mora Moss,	Benjamin Brewster
James Otis,	James B. Haggin,
William E. Barron,	Thomas H. Selby,
J. G. Kittle,	Nicholas Luning,
Jos. A. Donohoe,	John Parrott,
James C. Conroy,	J. Underhill,
P. H. Burnett,	M. D. Sweeny,
Moses Heller,	Moses Ellis,
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Charles L. Low,	Gustave Touchard,
Jacob Scholle,	Michael Castle,
C. Christiansen,	Nicholas Larco,
Joseph Seller,	N. G. Kittle,
L. H. Allen,	William C. Talbot.
Alfred Borel,	Patrick McAran,
C. Temple Emmet,	George C. Johnson,
J. Y. Hallock,	Caleb T. Fay.

B. F. Hastings, Sacramento,
L. Cunningham, William Smith, Marysvile.

CALEB T. FAY, President.
HARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. sel5

GOLDEN EAGLE EXCHANGE

AND BILLIARD SALOON,

23 FOURTH ST. bet. Stevenson and Jessie.

L. LEVIN, Proprietor.

The proprietor of the above Saloon desires to inform his friends and acquaintances, as also the public in general, that he has opened this saloon in A No. 1 style, having the best kinds of liquors and the finest brands of imported Havana Cigars constantly on hand. Every one can satisfy himself by giving him a call. au25

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.

☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.

de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

Relief! Relief!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY!

The attention of those who are afflicted with the PILES is called to DR. G. SICHEL'S TREATMENT. It is mostly of external application, and according to the nature of the Piles. No matter of how long standing, I give satisfaction in an unexampled short space of time. References I have the pleasure to give to most reliable ladies and gentlemen. Office, 614 Sacramento street, three doors above Montgomery, up stairs. Persons in the interior will please address Box 394, Post Office. oc27-3m

Vulcan Iron Works Company

[ESTABLISHED 1850.]

First, Natoma, and Fremont Streets.

IRON FOUNDERS, STEAM ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND WORKERS IN SHEET IRON, BRASS, AND COPPER.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings and Irons; and Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Railroad Machinery and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

☞ Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard Iron, Quartz Screens of Russia Iron Punched to order. jy21

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD

O'BRIEN & WARD,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

610 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Bet. Merchant and Clay - - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to

ja7 tf **JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco.**
כשר כשר

$500,000

WORTH OF

FURNITURE,

AT

Less than New York Prices

GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT MUST SUIT:

500 Parlor suits in r. w. wal. and mah.
700 Chamber suits in r. w. wal. and mah.
200 Painted Chamber suits.
100 Dining suits in oak, r. w. and wal.
50 Library suits in oak, r. w. and wal.
100 Etageres in r. w.
150 Wardrobes in r. w., wal. and mah.
100 Painted Wardrobes.
100 Secretaries in r. w. and wal.
1,000 Bureaus in r. w., wal and mah.
2,000 Bedsteads in r. w., wal. and mah.
500 Extension Tables, oak and wal.
800 Marble top Centre Tables, assorted.
150 Sideboards, oak and wal.
100 doz. Mah. Chairs.
100 doz. Wal. Chairs.
500 Wal. and Mah. Sofas.
1,000 doz. assorted Chairs of every variety.
500 Dining Tables, well assorted.
10,000 lbs. Pulu.
10,000 lbs. Excelsior.
10,000 lbs. Tow.
5,000 lbs. fine Hair.
6,000 lbs. Picked Moss.
500 gross assorted Springs.

Together with a large stock of Upholstery goods. Also, Veneers and Walnut Lumber, etc. etc.

WE HAVE ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES AND GUARANTEE PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH.

GOODWIN & CO.,
se8 No. 528 Washington street.

Franklin House,

BOARD AND LODGING,

COR. SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN STS.

Near the Oakland Railroad Station,

OAKLND.

JOHN BACHMAN,.....Proprietor.

The Best Accomodations for Families.

A choice assortment of the best Liquors and Cigars will always be found at this House.

se20-1m

WEST END WINE HALL,

RUD. CHERREL, Agent.

WEST END HOTEL,

On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

Two Fine Billiard Tables are connected with this place. se15-3m

CHAS. LINDLEY,

Counsellor at Law

....AND....

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Will make a speciality of Equity Practice; will give particular and careful attention to the preparation of Wills and Marriage settlements; Settlements of Estates of Deceased Persons, Petitions for Divorce, Proceedings in Insolvency, Trusts, Liens, Mortgages Injunctions, Partnerships, Corporations, and Actions to quiet Title, or to Make Wills and Family Settlements, Insure Life, Appoint Executors and Guardians, are the duties of TO-DAY, NOT OF TOMORROW.

OFFICE, No. 18 Athenæum Building,

E. Cor. Montgomery and California Streets'

no3 SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.

MRS. S. MARKS,

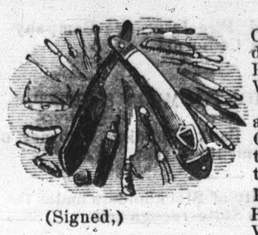
MILLINER,

Takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public in general that she has opened a BRANCH MILLINERY STORE at No. 412 Kearny Street, between California and Pine, and flatters herself, from her long experience in business, to be able to please both in style and reasonable prices, not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the city. She is ready to display the largest and most elegant assortment of goods which has ever come to this market, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all who will favor her with a call.

MRS. S. MARKS,
No. 617 Sacramento treets,
oc27 No. 413 Kearny street.

PRICE

Ahead Again!



A majority of the Committee on Cutlery decide in favor of M. PRICE for the Best Work. Hear the Report

We, the undersigned, appointed Judges of Cutlery, do hereby certify that M. PRICE has the best work & style of patterns on exhibition.

(Signed,) HENRY WHEELER,
W. J. LELAND,
A. W. REAY.

The following Certificate of Merit the Executive Committee can't deprive me of:

We the undersigned having tried PRICE'S CARVING KNIVES, take pleasure in saying that they are the best we have ever used.

A W Teackle,	W C Ralston,
J A Donohoe,	John Parrott,
F L A Ploche,	Erwin Davis,
William B. Johnston,	A B Fortes,
Gen. David D. Colton,	Hon Milton S Latham,
Col Charles James,	C Winton,
W F Babcock,	A J Shipley,
I Ward Eaton,	H M Newhall,
R C Rogers,	Gen John E Addison,
Gen T N Cazneau,	H H Haight,
Benj C Howard,	Joseph Grant,
T Livingston.	B C Horn,
I W Raymond,	Levi Parsons,
Geo Hewston, M D.	William M Lent,
John Sullivan,	J MacCrellish,
W A Woodward,	G K Fitch,
L Pickering,	James J Ayres.

NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET,
se29-3m Between Bush and Sutter.

S. KLEIN,

Importer and Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Salt,

DEPOT OF

WASHINGTON SALT MILLS,

NO. 225 CLAY STREET,

Bet. Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ All Orders from the Interior promptly attended to. oc20-3m

REMOVAL.

B. HERINCHI,

Importer of Watches, Diamonds

FINE JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

Has Removed to the

New Building on Kearny Street, Between Washington and Jackson.

☞ Watches Cleaned and Repaired.

Always on hand a large assortment of fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.

New Goods received by every steamer, no3-3m

REMOVAL.

M. MORGENSTERN'S

Star Cloak Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has removed his place of business from Sacramento street to the NEW BRICK STORE,

408 KEARNY STREET,

Bet. California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, the largest and finest stock of the Latest Styles of

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks,

ALSO,

Cloths, Silks, Velvets, Furs, Trimmings,

&c., &c.,

Which he will sell cheaper than any Cloak Store in this city.

☞ The Cars will bring you from any part of the city to the Store. M. MORGENSTERN,
no3 408 Kearny Street.

ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM

EARTHQUAKES!

Insured Against by the

TRAVELERS'

Insurance Co. of Hartford.

A General Accident Policy Insures against accidents of whatever kind or description, whether they occur in traveling by railroad, steamboat or stage-coach, walking in the street, at work in the shop, or sitting by the domestic fireside; whether riding, boating, hunting, fishing, shooting, swimming, cricketing, surveying, engineering; whether working or playing, sleeping or waking. And also all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Poisoned Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers or Murderers—the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of explosions, Chemicals, Floods and

EARTHQUAKES,

Suffocation by Drowning or Choking—where such Accidental Injury is the cause of Death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow his usual avocations.

OFFICE, with the PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, southeast corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets; entrance 603 Commercial.

R. H. MAGILL, Manager.

Policies to secure the payment of a fixed sum in the event of death by accident, with a Weekly allowance in case of injury, causing total disablement, issued with promptness and despatch. Pamphlets containing all necessary information and rates are furnished applicants on call.

oc11 **L. D. DELL, Agent.**

Third St. Carpet Store,

NO. 14 THIRD STREET,

Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

We are now receiving a fine assortment of

TAPESTRY,

AND ALL KINDS OF CARPETS,

Which we offer for sale to the public at Less than Market Value.

Ladies are particularly invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. ROSENFELD & CO.
no3

C. W. WESTON. O. P. GOODHUE.

C. W. WESTON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ The Best of Cider Made Daily.

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET,

Clay and Merchant Streets, Bet. Montgomery and Sansome.

Goods Delivered Free. se20-1m

500

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Which I have sold, and sell constantly lower than any other house in this State. Reliable and Warranted or no sale.

Prices of Gold Watches, and Gold Watches Set with Diamonds, from $25 to $250.

Prices of Silver Watches, Guaranteed to be Good Time-keepers, from $12 50 up to $70.

IMPORTED AND CALIFORNIA JEWELRY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I sell Retail at Wholesale Prices, and fully guaranteed.

Watches carefully repaired at the lowest rate.

JOHN REVALK,
510 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite the Telegraph Office. oc18-1m

THIRTY LINES OF COMMON SENSE.—Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "these are published by the writers to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines. If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest, and best Tonic and alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the deviatizing action of heat and the malaria it produces, you should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which nature has blessed you, with this Peerless Vegetable Tonic.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which unassisted nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTERS a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere. oc11

H. ACKERMAN, I. ROSENTHAL

ACKERMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SILKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY

..AND..

DRY GOODS,

IN GENERAL,

NO. 414 KEARNY STREET,

Bet. Pine and California, SAN FRANCISCO
oc20-3m

DR. GEO. F. WOODWARD,

112 SUTTER STREET,

OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE,

SAN FRANCISCO. se20-3m

G. W. DAM,

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METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—For the past week the "Colleen Bawn," and a series of farces have occupied the boards of this theatre. A new Irish play is talked of. Look out for it.

Ausverkauf von Möbeln. — Es wird dem Publikum jetzt Gelegenheit gegeben, elegante neue Möbel zu sehr billigen Preisen zu kaufen, da Herr C. A. Fuhr, No. 626 Marketstraße, oberhalb Montgomery, seinen ganzen großen Vorrath innerhalb 10 Tagen verkaufen muß.

☞ Eine gute Uhr ist jedem Geschäftsmann unentbehrlich. Wie man aus der Anzeige des Herrn Revalk, No. 510 Montgomerystraße ersehen kann, verkäuft derselbe gute silberne und goldene Uhren zu solch mäßigen Preisen, daß auch der Unbemittelte sich eine solche anschaffen kann.

Die besten Schraubenstiefel, sowohl als Damen und Kinderschuhe aller Art findet man bei König Brüder, 708 Washingtonstraße, nahe Montgomery.

CARD.

In consideration of the interests of both my numerous friends and myself, and in obedience to the wishes and requests of many of my mercantile friends, I take pleasure in announcing to them and the public of San Francisco and vicinity, that I have discontinued officiating as Solicitor for the foreign Insurance Company, the Phœnix, of Hartford, and am now engaged as Solicitor for one of our own local Companies, the CALIFORNIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of San Francisco—Office, No. 224 California street, where I shall be happy to meet my friends and acquaintances. Due notice will be given to all my former patrons for the renewal of their Insurance. Thanking all for their kind and liberal patronage, I hope to have the pleasure of receiving a continuance of the same.

no3 I. FRANK, Solicitor.

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...AT...

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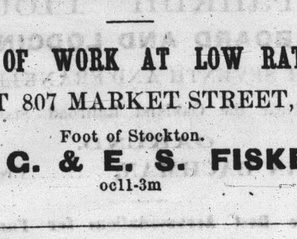

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All orders, even the smallest, will be promptly filled, and the goods delivered free of charge.

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AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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VOL. II.

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THE CHOLE

DISCUSSIONS IN THE FRENCH A —CHARACTER OF THE DI

At a recent session of Sciences in Paris, M. Cos mentioned that he had re letters announcing what wer receipts" for the cholera, mo

Dr. Bonnafond read a pap ject. He stated that the c geology, etc., of a country maladies. Thus the cholera the yellow fever to Americ fever to Africa, and so f think that the carcasses of t by the pilgrims at Mecca, c epidemic. Africa should c constantly ravaged; and the where thousands of cattle should be likewise infected. that the malady should be c place of its origin—namely of it in India is found, pe the rivers. The measures government recently sugge limited to Cairo or Con extended to India.

M. Le Verrier, the astr that the time of the acad condemning remedies with which were more capable The newspapers publish which contradicted each o man had his own system. was to point out, at least done in the absence of the he wanted positive suggest tive discussions.

These remarks called u geon, Dr. Velpeau, who sa "M. Le Verrier appe should answer him. To remedies is easy to say, b The cholera is a malad known, and which, like ot cured without remedies. tlemen, are cured without should be told. In 1839 which are at this day agai In some instances they others they failed. Was cured himself alone, or w cured him? We do no persons are sure of their of it confidently, and yet is probable that in the fi self, and that the reme This does not prevent ev that his own receipt is inf like every other mortal, h is nothing so difficult as where every one meddles

Dr. Velpeau then re Louis XIV. and his phy fying what he had just s "I am obliged to avow our power to point out The cholera is no doubt tion of a poison into poisonous element is in organism strong, it mak contrary be the case, th when the patient absorb to him, his cure is pro the stomach refuses to a this case recourse shou means, which are often i the malady almost alwa acteristic symptoms, suc rhœa. The preventive it is for each person to of every kind should be the rules of salubrity att means of arresting the very simple. My advi three to four drops of sugar and swallow it. afterwards, and so on, ing pass away. Take a of starch, poppy flower or ten drops of laudanu almost always suffice to guaranty against the m

Dr. Montanier writes say that he visited, on most important and th of Paris. He found th on Saturday, from thirt On Sunday there were Monday but five or six on Tuesday morning, n ed, that the same pro the other Paris hospit the Hotel Dieu may at ered as the indicator o adds that, while the cas on Sunday and Mon diminished; that sudd that the cures are pro ous than on previou reason to hope that wit is coming on, the epide crease, and soon disa time it is right to gua so sudden a change in

The *Union Medical* that the cholera is e It says:—"The num hospitals diminished s Sunday. Another re-